Saturday Night

May 14, 1955 • 10 Cents

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RICHARD L. HEARN: Power for the future (Page 18).

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Opposition members of the Commons have repeatedly heckled Prime Minister St. Laurent for his failure to appoint to the Cabinet one of the Liberal representatives of the densely populated ridings of central Ontario, and more often than not they have used David Croll, Toronto-Spadina's MP, as the outstanding example of how experienced and capable men from the "forbidden territory" have been ignored whenever portfolios were being assigned.

There may be many reasons why Mr. St. Laurent and his advisers have not promoted Mr. Croll, but to find one of them we have only to consider the proposal made by the Toronto member during the budget debate. It would be a good idea, he thought, if the Government studied ways of making the guaranteed annual wage effective, because sooner or later this controversial matter would become a major concern of government. Mr. Croll himself was strongly in favor of it, describing it this way:

"I do not consider the guarantee of wages as a panacea, but I do think of it as a tool which can be put to work to round out a program

OUR VANISHING PARKLANDS
By Roderick Haig-Brown: Page 7

Virginia Thoren

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

of greater security and which will make for harmonious industrial relations and a more lasting prosperity. . . This is no time to stand aloof. It will be on us before we know it. I think we should study the problem before it becomes a labor issue."

The GAW may be all that Mr. Croll believes it to be, but it is also a scheme that, if generally accepted, would have profound social as well as economic effects. Changes in things like price structures and marketing methods would be only the immediate and obvious results; what it would do to the patterns of urban and rural life (by immobilizing labor, say, or increasing security at the expense of opportunity) can only be guessed at. Certainly, any government trying to impose it on a nation would have to give such guarantees to both employers and workers that the most rigid state control of the country's economy would be necessary.

There is no doubt that government should be fully informed about the matter, as Mr. Croll suggested. But leaders of a party professing faith in the system of free enterprise could scarcely welcome even a vague suggestion that they give their blessing to demands for a guaranteed annual wage; they would, at the same time, have to be prepared to guarantee all sorts of other things, from domestic and foreign sales to returns on investments. Mr. St. Laurent and his colleagues have had enough trouble recently with questions about the lack of jobs, and it isn't likely they appreciated getting a hint that they think about a guarantee of wages for those jobs.

Those Babies Again

TALKING TO a gathering of new Canadians in Windsor, Ontario, the other day, Immigration Minister Jack Pickersgill finally got on the record, in fairly coherent form, what he had originally intended to say about babies and immigrants in his now-famous speech in Victoria.

"If the newcomers to Canada are going to become good Canadians," he said, "we must first have a good supply of old Canadians to initiate the newcomers into the ways of the country. And that's all I was trying to say in Victoria when I said that, in order to increase the population of Canada, I didn't believe an immigrant was as good as a Canadian baby. . . I say it is usually more difficult for a newcomer to become a Canadian than it is for a child brought up in this country. But I do not believe that anybody is a better Canadian just because he happened to be born in Canada."

Now that he has made himself clear on that point, Mr. Pickersgill should discuss another aspect of the question of immigration vs. natural increase. When an

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adult immigrant arrives here, he is ready to make an immediate contribution to the country as a skilled or unskilled worker; the cost of his unproductive early years and of his education or training has been paid for. It could be argued, therefore, that as an immediate asset, he is of more value than a baby born here. The Minister of Immigration must surely have an opinion about this.

Courting the Germans

THE WOOING of West Germany by the Soviet Union has been an odd affair, carried on in a schizophrenic atmosphere of persuasion and violence, wheedling and threats. The Russian methods have had little success, because though they dangled the most attractive of baits, reunification of East and West, before the Germans, the hooks on which it was suspended were obvious enough to scare off all but the unwariest of nibblers. When the Russians announced that they were ready to talk about independence for Austria, however, they made a powerful though indirect appeal to German sentiment. Events of recent weeks have shown how strong the surge of public opinion in the Bonn Republic has been on the issue of national reunification.

Chancellor Adenauer and the leaders of his coalition have always been afraid that a strong appeal to German nationalism would succeed in disrupting their efforts to fit a sovereign Republic into a supranational pattern. The Soviet's agreement with Austria has not quite justified their fears, but recent election successes of their political opponents and the haste with which the United States and Adenauer deposited their instruments of ratification on West German sovereignty reflected the agitation in the Republic started by the Austro-Soviet agreement.

The North Atlantic Council is meeting in Paris this week. Treaties to admit a rearmed Germany to the North Atlantic alliance have already been ratified. But there is extensive disagreement in West Germany over both rearmament and the methods of achieving reunification. As a correspondent for the *New York Times* recently reported from Bonn: "The public and the politicians now are fretting about such questions as how reunification shall be brought about without rupturing the newly-won alliance with the West and whether the Western alliance can restore the German national state".

The future of Germany heads the list of controversies between Russia and the West. It will undoubtedly be a main subject for discussion at the meeting of the Big Four which is being arranged, but there can be little substantial hope of a satisfactory settlement — and wooing of German nationalism, a force feared by both sides, will go on.

Death of a Genius

MANY HUNDREDS of thousands of words have been written and spoken about Albert Einstein since his death three weeks ago, most of the writers and speakers attempting to explain the meaning of his work and measure the greatness of the man. Not one succeeded and, doubtless, not one expected to; we stand too close to the greatness to get it in proper perspective, and the ferment he started in men's minds has only just begun to work. A few scientists, a few philosophers can grasp the magnitude of the intellectual revolution incited by Einstein, but the world at large is still fumbling

PERSISTENT SUITOR—as seen by the American cartoonist, Justus.

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with the concept of the universe bequeathed to it by a genius.

There are many people who can recite the equation E equals mc^2 and can explain in general terms that it is the mathematical expression of a law of conservation of mass and energy — that it shows it is possible to derive energy from matter itself and that energy so derived represents a leverage equivalent to the square of the speed of light. Forty years after Einstein produced that equation, its consequences were written in flame at Hiroshima.

Long before the first atomic explosion, however, and as soon as they understood what the equation meant, scientists and philosophers alike had to revise their conception of the universe. They had to look in a new way at time and space in their relation to one another and to matter. Reality became a fresh, almost unexplored area.

Einstein himself went on to search for the equation ("the final truth", he called it) that would explain what he believed was the unity of every cosmic motion. There was a law, he insisted, that made a continuous whole of every particle of the physical universe. "I cannot believe," he said, "that God plays dice with the cosmos."

His exploration of pure thought was a lonely one. There was no one to travel beside him. But he took all mankind a long way through the barriers of the mind towards the "final truth".

Deadly Juice

WE VIEW with considerable alarm the introduction of a new fruit juice so charged with vitamins (according to its sponsors) that one dose of it is packed with as much potential energy as a body would derive from 50 pounds of cabbage or 85 glasses of orange juice. We have enough difficulty now coping with enthusiastic salesmen, do-it-yourself neighbors and small boys with baseball bats, and the thought of their being stimulated to new frenzies of activity is terrifying. Surely the sale of concoctions like this should be carefully controlled, if only for the protection of the comfortably lazy.

DDF President

WHAT THE World Series is to the baseball fan the Dominion Drama Festival is to the Canadian theatre enthusiast. Eight plays, chosen from the 13 regions into which Canada is divided for purposes of the preliminary festivals, have been invited to Regina for the week of May 7 to

MR. JUSTICE D. A. McNIVEN

14. In addition to the casts and crews for each comes a group of loyal supporters. The directors of the winning plays from the regions not invited to the finals are asked along as well. On hand to welcome the performers from Grand Falls, Nfld. to Vancouver will be the President of the Dominion Drama Festival, Mr. Justice D. A. McNiven.

Having a president in the province where the Festival is being held is a practice the DDF adopted several years ago, and since it was to be in Regina, Mr. Justice McNiven, who has always had a lively interest in the theatre, was the logical choice for president this year. He has had a distinguished career. A graduate in Arts of the University of Manitoba and of the University of Saskatchewan in Law, he has served as a member of the provincial legislature from 1922 to 1929 and of the Dominion government from 1935 to 1944. He is now a judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan.

He is now presiding over a week crammed with activity. He may even be called upon to exercise as much wisdom and charity as if he were on the bench, for feelings can run pretty high. After the final curtain and the presentation of the awards, the directors of all the plays are to stay on into the next week to work intensively with the adjudicator, Mrs. Gerda Wrede of Finland, the first woman to be chosen as judge for the finals.

For the Golfer

THE INGENIOUS people who spend their winters conceiving and manufacturing gadgets for summer sportsmen seem to have outdone themselves this year. The golfer, for example, can now buy a cap with blinkers that swing down, cutting him off from the world when he is addressing the ball; he can carry a range-finder to indicate the distance ahead and a yardage meter to record the footage behind; if he feels the need for a refresher course, he can pull out a pocket film-viewer and, hiding behind his blinkers, study the style of Snead or Hogan. There are all sorts of other items, and the business of moving from one green to the next would be a complex problem in logistics if the inventors had not come up with a two-seated electric carrier, into which the golfer can stow all his special equipment, his clubs and himself. Then it is possible, of course, that he will find it much more satisfying to buy the gadgets and take his exercise on the club veranda, talking about them.

Unemployment Relief

THE MAIN PURPOSE of the recent preliminary meeting between the Federal and provincial governments was to prepare an agenda for next October's full-scale conference, called to discuss tax arrangements between Ottawa and the provinces. This was achieved, apparently without too much trouble, but Prime Minister St. Laurent caught the provincial representatives off balance with a proposal that "our officials and those of the provinces get together without delay" to work out a scheme for sharing the costs of unemployment relief between the three levels of government.

He would have the Federal Government pay 30 to 50 per cent of relief costs once unemployment passed an agreed basic figure; provincial and municipal governments would share the rest of the cost. The proposal was phrased in too general terms to enable detailed criticism to be made of it, but even so it has some obvious weaknesses. It does not, for instance, promise any substantial relief to municipalities, already overloaded with problems of taxation; it would accentuate differences in living standards in various parts of the country. Nevertheless, it is an acceptance of responsibility by the Federal Government for some of the costs of relief for the jobless, and as such it provides the basis for negotiation.

Under the British North America Act, unemployment is a provincial concern, but the nation has outgrown this narrow allotment of responsibility. In 1945, the Federal Government offered to look after the full cost of relief of unemployed persons able to work. Mr. St. Laurent has said this offer will not be renewed, nor should it be. It was not realistic in the first place. What is needed is a shared responsibility between the Dominion and provincial governments, with municipalities freed of their present burden—and recognition by all governments that this is a plan to ease suffering, not a substitute for positive policies designed to keep unemployment from becoming a major problem.

Regina Plays Host to the Drama Festival

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Monique Miller and Guy Godin of La Jeune Scène, *Montreal, play the young lovers in Marcel Dubé's play. This is the only French entry in this year's Festival and the only Canadian play to be seen this week.*

THE CRUCIBLE

Arthur Miller's strong play about a trial for witchcraft is the entry of the Alumni Players Club of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. From the left are Joanne Walker, who won the best actress award in her region, Bruce McLeod and Doreen Odling. The play was directed by Dorothy Snider.

THE COUNTRY GIRL

Frances Tobias, George Barnes and John Sullivan of The Playcraftsmen, Toronto, will be strong contenders in the Odets play. The other entry from Ontario is All My Sons, *performed by the Kitchener-Waterloo Little Theatre.*

JANE: REGINA LITTLE THEATRE

Regina's own entry won its regional and two of its players, Mossie Hancock (second, left) and Jack Stuart (right) took the awards for best acting. The others here are Hugh Fuller and Sharon Ellen. The Northcliffe Players from Grand Falls, Nfld., are coming far to play The Whiteheaded Boy.

THE APPLECART: WORKSHOP 14, CALGARY

Doreen Richardson and Chris Wiggins, the best actor in the Alberta regionals, photographed in a scene from Shaw's play. The setting was designed by Leslie Fantek. The other western entry is the Winnipeg Little Theatre's I Remember Mama, *directed by Syd Perlmutter.*

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The Vanishing Parklands And Public Conscience

By RODERICK HAIG-BROWN

THE PEOPLE of North America spend a sixth of their national income on recreation. This may seem an admirable choice, a reprehensible choice, or downright silly; but it is a free choice, growing out of the type of civilization we have. It is a social fact, and a hard economic fact. It is also a fact with a future; there is every possible indication that recreational spending, of both time and money, will continue to increase and play a larger and larger part in the economic life of the country. But it is a fact that Canadian government, federal or provincial, has done very little to recognize or prepare for.

Recreational use of land is not necessarily very demanding; forest land, for instance, will produce a hundred annual crops of game and fish and other recreational values while it is producing one crop of timber. Agricultural land can yield much, not only to the hunter and picnicker, but to anyone with a keen love of the world about him, whether he is a full-fledged naturalist or simply a man who likes to drive his car slowly along the country roads.

In these instances recreation is a subsidiary but important use of the land. It must not interfere with timber crops or agricultural crops, but it is clearly to the benefit of the country as a whole to encourage the use within these limits. On provincial or national forest lands the total yield of the recreational resources—fish, wildlife, lakes, scenery and so on—through the period of regrowth may even exceed the value of the ultimate timber crop.

It is likely that recreation will remain a secondary use on high-grade forest land, yet it is well to remember that economic values can change. Recreational hunting has long ago replaced market hunting practically throughout the continent, and many states of the Union now recognize that their commercial fisheries are far less valuable than their game fisheries.

There are other areas where recreation is properly the paramount or even the exclusive land use. These are the areas that we call parks, national, provincial or municipal, and which we generally consider the guaranteed recreational areas not only for ourselves, but for future Canadians.

This is a good time to take a long, hard look at the parks of Canada and their guaranteed future. Rapidly increasing population, increasing wealth and leisure, together with the limiting monotony of many types of factory work and enormous advances in transportation, have multiplied the value and importance of public parklands since the war. Parks that were remote are suddenly close at hand; parks that were used by a few score of visitors ten years ago are now used by tens or even hundreds of thousands; parks which once seemed a comfortable reserve against the distant day when the population would need them, are already barely adequate to meet the demands upon them.

This would be bad enough if we still had all the parks. But exactly as population builds and parks become more necessary, so economic and industrial pressures increase and there is demand that parks be thrown open to exploitation. The struggle to protect parks never ends—it goes on, year in, year out, all over the United States as the land-grabbers think up new techniques. In Canada, the public conscience has scarcely begun to stir itself—yet the encroachments of industry upon parks have already gone far and fast.

Most Canadians are inclined to feel pretty smug about the National Parks—Banff and Jasper, Riding Mountain, Waterton Lakes, the Cape Breton Highlands and all the others. They are good parks and perhaps fairly well protected, though Banff already has a hydro-electric development with the usual hideous dam and penstock and surge tower. But the National Parks are not even nearly enough to serve Canada. Of eleven major parks, seven are clustered along the British Columbia-Alberta border, protecting magnificent areas, but accessible to most Canadians only once or twice in a lifetime. It is clear enough that the future of recreational land is only partly here. The rest of it, if it exists at all, must be in the provincial parks.

There are some fine provincial parks in Canada. One thinks of the Laurentides, Mont Tremblant and the Gaspé in Quebec, of Algonquin and Quetico in Ontario; of little Nipawan in Saskatchewan, and half a dozen splendid parks in British Columbia. Yet even these, and even if they were securely worked into the national system, would not be enough to take care of future needs, nor would they ensure future Canadians of honest, unspoiled samples of all that their land once was.

And the provincial parks are not secure. The National Parks at least have the security of the national parliament, where the local influences of industry should not be too much felt. Provincial parks are at the mercy of provincial legislatures, very often of provincial cabinets, where the pressures of local industry are overwhelming. As a result, the average provincial park is about as secure as a rabbit with a weasel on his tail—if you can find it at all tomorrow, it'll be a mess.

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work of an adequate provincial park system. But within the last few years she has completely lost her largest park, Tweedsmuir, to an aluminum project; the great circle of lakes that was the park's main attraction has been flooded out without a stick of timber being cleared from the shoreline, and the park is no longer listed in the provincial system, nor has any substitute been found for it.

At the same time Strathcona, the only major park of any kind on Vancouver Island and the only Pacific Coast wilderness area left undisturbed, has been opened to a hydro-electric dam that will drown the shoreline of the great lake which is its main access and attraction. The slogan here is: "We must have cheap electric power, no matter what it costs". Wells Grey Park is threatened by a dam. Logging is going on, even along the roadsides, in Manning Park. Seymour, Garibaldi and Mount Robson Parks are all threatened by mining claims. In fact the system is pretty well riddled before the public has even had a chance to become aware of it. And at best it was by no means complete, since it has never included a sample of the coastal inlet country or a far northern park.

Perhaps the other provinces are doing better by their parks. I have no first-hand knowledge. But it is difficult for a Canadian to feel either pride or security in the stories of logging in Quetico Park and the long failure to establish the international Quetico-Superior Wilderness area.

IF THERE is any way of achieving a sound and comprehensive parks system for Canada except through the provincial parks, I don't know it. Only the provincial governments have the power to set land aside for park purposes. Only provincial governments can take the initiative in transferring areas from provincial to federal jurisdiction. So it follows that only the provinces can assemble, classify and protect the land areas that are essential to a proper system. Unfortunately, at the present time, provincial governments are devoting their talents to destroying parks rather than preserving them; and once a park is destroyed or reduced by damage there is rarely or never a chance of replacing it by a similar area. It is gone forever and a sector of Canada will be without proper representation.

In theory, it should be easy enough to protect parks, even provincial parks. Declare them sacred, in perpetuity, against all encroachment. Prohibit logging absolutely and require a public referendum before a dam can be built in any park for any purpose, as New York State does. Tie the park lands up so that no one can touch them.

The plain truth is that nothing of the sort can be done, and it probably wouldn't be good if it could be done. Provincial parks can only be as secure as the will and conscience of the provincial legislatures. And the will and conscience of the legislatures can only be as sound as the information and foresight of the individual legislators. At the present time provincial legislators are rarely well informed, because Canadians have not yet defined the philosophical base of their recreational assets, and because trained and qualified parks officials are seldom free to speak out plainly when industry threatens park land. And foresight is a difficult matter in times when developments move as swiftly as they do today.

A system of provincial parks probably should not be a rigid affair. It should aim first of all to set aside areas representative of the various features of the province. It should make sure that the protected areas are distributed so that major and minor parks are easily accessible to residents in any part of the province. It should guard jealously those parks already within reach of major centres of population. But it need not rigidly exclude the possibility of any other type of use from all park lands. In some instances there can be the give and take of multiple use, provided always that the recreational use is paramount.

The danger here is in the principle. Once concede that parkland can be safely used for more than one purpose and everyone with a convenient industry will jump in to grab off what he can. The protection must be in defining and stating the purpose of each and every park area, and in testing any proposed encroachment in terms of its effect on the park purpose. The question then is who could be trusted to do the testing and deciding? The only people qualified to do it at all are the parks administrators. Almost inevitably, some of their decisions would be too narrow, and in any case there must always be some appeal from purely administrative decision; so the matter would eventually return to the legislature again, but at least the legislature would be informed by the stated purpose of the park and by the unrestricted advice of the administrators. The position would be stronger and better than it is today.

But there is, ultimately, no real protection for parks except in the strength of public feeling. So long as the public turns and bows three times in the direction of the nearest stock exchange at every mention of "progress" or "industrial development", provincial legislatures can be depended upon to make bad decisions about parks, and even the federal government will bear watching. There will be hope of a comprehensive and secure parks system in Canada the first time a labor union votes to down tools because a project threatens a park, or the first time an aroused citizenry mans a picket line in defence of a park. Sooner or later both these things will happen. But in the meantime the parks are disappearing.

Foreign Affairs

The British Election Issues

By Adrian Liddell Hart

OUR BRITAIN APPEARS to be more concerned about who is going to win the General Election than about who ought to win it. This is not simply an example of the pragmatism for which the British are —not always justly—famous. For much of the current concern is speculative. All kinds of calculations and bets are being made on the complex basis of unofficial polls, local elections, historical precedents, and so on.

The political situation, of course, encourages this approach. Two great parties are lined up, the one with a slight preponderance of seats in the last Parliament and the other with a small majority of votes at the last General Election. The Liberals constitute the joker in the pack. And it is quite clear to anyone who studies the various assessments, with a knowledge of British politics, that the result is highly uncertain. How different from Canada where a recent poll indicates with depressing certainty who is going to stay in power in Ottawa!

This uncertainty is in a double sense the cause of so much speculation. In such a close contest it is important for each side to prove that it is going to win—in order to convince the marginal number of people who like to be on the winning side. And this especially applies in the absence of any burning issue.

The sporting approach is a healthy sign. The reduction in bitterness has not been gained at the cost of apathy. Rather, the prospect of a close finish stimulates an intelligent political interest; it encourages politicians to be good explainers. Television, in particular, plays an important part. And while the extremists on both sides can be relied on to provide the fuel for charge and counter-charge which lend color to a campaign, the main effort must be concentrated on swinging the floating vote of moderates.

Two factors have increased the importance of the floating vote in Britain and hence the importance of intelligent electioneering. Besides the marginal character of recent elections which renders even a slight shift decisive, there is a melting of party loyalties amongst the solid mass of faithful on both sides.

On the one hand, Labor solidarity has been somewhat undermined in some areas. Even apart from individual economic adjustments, class consciousness has been modified. And there are less and less voters with vivid memories of the great Depression. (In 1945, the candidate could tell these people right away and know that any attempt at discussion was pointless.) On the other hand it is now quite "respectable" for people in the better districts to be "Socialists".

Among the party loyalties which are melting are those of the Liberals. One of

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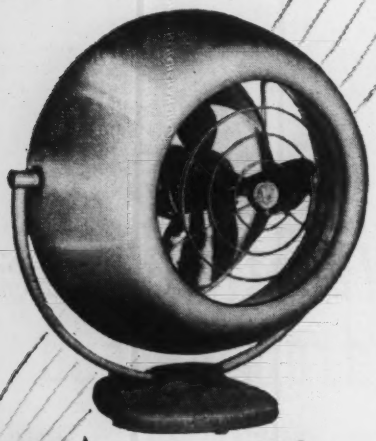

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their former leaders, Lady Megan Lloyd George, has just joined the Labour Party, while her brother was made Home Secretary in the new Conservative Government. This is not, perhaps, a typical family, but it provides a nice illustration of British political development. Unfortunately for the Liberal Party, the melting has reached the point where those still on ice are sinking beneath the surface and this election may mark the end of the Parliamentary Liberal Party — which renders the still-sizable Liberal vote all the more interesting.

Not all the uncommitted are susceptible to reason. There are the apathetic, who incline to the party in power, and the politically illiterate, who tend to support Labour, when they can be brought to the polls. But the existence of an important floating vote does enhance the importance of the so-called intelligentsia in society. On this score an interesting article in the U.S.-sponsored magazine *Encounter* claimed that there was never a time when the intellectuals and the professional workers had felt more at home in their own country than in present-day England. Certainly they are well represented in both parties.

On what issues will this election be decided?

There are no questions of immediate, transcending concern in Britain today which can be fairly called party issues. Such immediate concerns as the wage disputes, the regulation of instalment buying and the raising of the bank rate are not going to set any party on fire. Such transcending concerns as the hydrogen bomb do not properly divide the parties. One has only to look at Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Attlee to feel that they would pursue much the same basic policies in international affairs. In the broader economic field Mr. Butler and Mr. Gaitskell resemble each other sufficiently to interpret the inescapable facts in a similar fashion.

As to the future, there may be some cause for worry—indicated by the Conservatives' choice of an early election. But elections are not decided by the economic predictions of experts. Nor is the cost of living a sufficient grievance to throw out a Government which is otherwise preferable, whatever the out-and-out materialists may claim.

But is the present Government otherwise preferable?

This is virtually the first General Election in half a century in which a straight Tory Government has asked, in effect, for a verdict on its record in office. The record shows that the Government—in the person of its new leader—has been fairly successful in easing tension abroad. At the same time many voters—not only Bevanites nor even Socialists — would like a policy which was more assertively independent of the United States. And secondly, the record shows that a Tory Govern-

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ment has been willing and able to preserve the Welfare State. The Socialists may still cast doubts on Conservative willingness or ability faced with critical decisions on the future. But the old attack on the party of "hard-faced businessmen" has largely lost its force. Above all, the Conservatives have maintained full employment—unemployment has reached a post-war low of a quarter of a million.

Nevertheless, the Tories are still being attacked as the "party of privilege". Only the emphasis has changed. Prior to 1945, it was one of the convictions of the Socialists—in accordance with Marx—that economic reforms would automatically lead to a "social revolution". The Conservatives have largely accepted—and furthered—these reforms. But the social changes have not turned out to be on a commensurate scale with the economic levelling. It is even arguable that the outcome of these economic reforms, as a whole, has been to preserve the social structure of the country in its traditional form.

Despite some window-dressing, the composition of the Conservative Party—and especially its higher ranks—does appear to be in one sense the "party of privilege". It is, indeed, many years since Britain has had a Cabinet so aristocratic in composition as the present Cabinet of Sir Anthony Eden. And though the Labour Party itself has become more middle-class, it can be expected to make some play with the fact that it represents a truer cross-section of the nation, that the Conservative leaders are somewhat remote from the "common man".

But do the majority of Englishmen want to be governed by the "common man"? They may have come to believe in the Welfare State, in public services and economic justice, but having these things, there is yet evidence of a deep — and possibly reviving—attachment to other traditions. Every summer the crowds flock to see Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace, Hatfield and Chatsworth — the stately homes where the present Government leaders or their relatives still live, under the National Trust.

It may be true that Churchill "found economics a bore" and exasperated many of his own followers in the last years. But it is not the least of his great intangible achievements that he re-associated the Tory Party, in his own person and leadership, with the romantic, paternalistic tradition of Disraeli. Feudalism and the Welfare State were somehow fused. And the modern Conservatives would be short-sighted indeed to slip back, even under pressures, to the outlook of Neville Chamberlain and Birmingham. Unless and until the Socialists can recover their crusading unity, the British people may prefer the shades of Churchillian grandeur to the modest conservatism of Mr. Attlee and his wavering colleagues.

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Ottawa Letter

A Study of Unemployment Relief

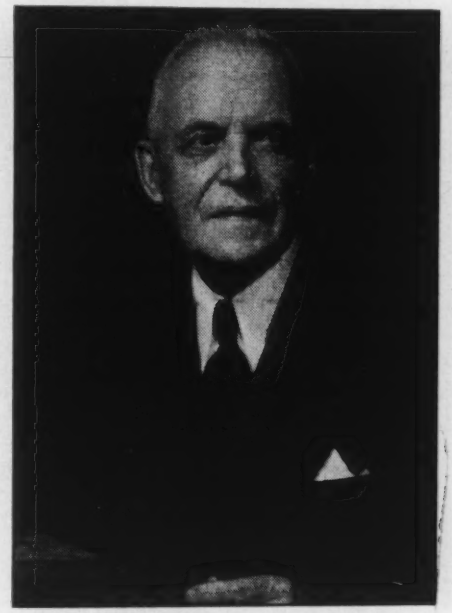
By John A. Stevenson

EXPERIENCE OF EARLIER Governments at Ottawa made Prime Minister St. Laurent and his colleagues rather leery about the meeting in Ottawa on April 26 and 27, which was a sort of curtain-raiser for the full-dress Federal-provincial conference, which is to open on October 2. The record of such gatherings showed a habitual disposition on the part of hostile provincial Premiers to "gang up" against the Federal Government.

There was particular reason to fear a recurrence of these tactics, because only four of the ten provincial premiers, who moreover represented four small provinces containing not much more than a tenth of our total population, were their loyal henchmen. The other six, although professing very divergent political faiths, had a common bond of unfriendliness to the regime at Ottawa. However, Ottawa's fears of unpleasant clashes proved unfounded and, although differences of viewpoint were freely aired, a desire for co-operative harmony pervaded the meeting.

Prime Minister St. Laurent was well aware that the issue of Federal responsiblity for unemployment was certain to be raised and could not be dodged. Moreover, he could easily foresee that, if Farquhar Oliver and his cohorts were to have any hope of making a serious dent in Premier Frost's huge majority in the forthcoming provincial election in Ontario, they must be able to refute the accusation, certain to be made against it, that the Liberal party was shamefully apathetic about the plight of the unemployed.

So, at the opening of the conference he wisely seized the initiative in the matter by announcing that his Government, having recognized the need for Federal intervention, which it had previously denied, had evolved a plan for a Federal contribution for the relief of unemployment. The gist of this scheme is that the Federal and provincial governments should reach an agreement about what should be regarded as the basic number of unemployed workers in each province in any month. Then, whenever the total exceeded this basic figure, the Federal Treasury would start with a contribution of 30 per cent of the cost of relief of jobless workers not getting unemployment insurance, in excess of the fixed basic number. It would be prepared to



ST. LAURENT: Challenge met.

increase its largesse to 40 and even 50 per cent as the number of potential claimants rose.

Most of the provincial Premiers thought that half a loaf was better than no bread and the only sour note of criticism has come from Premier Duplessis. He branded the scheme as a mere palliative, which does not "hit at the heart of the trouble" and declared that it would entail increased taxation, which would handicap industry and business and thereby create more unemployment. However, Mr. St. Laurent's plan is to be explored by a committee of federal and provincial officials. Their report is not to await consideration by the main conference in October but will be submitted to a gathering of Federal and provincial Ministers at an early date.

The St. Laurent Ministry would have preferred to dispense with any definite agenda for the October conference, but its views on this point did not prevail. An official communiqué issued at the close of the meeting, which outlined an agenda of five items, indicated that the October conference will range beyond a review of Federal-provincial fiscal relations.

Several Premiers proclaimed their opinion that a system of national health insurance is now overdue, and so "health and welfare services" figure on the agenda. The problem of public investment and the development of natural resources will also be examined. But the fiscal problem will take precedence and most of the Premiers were agreed about the desirability of finding a satisfactory alternative for the present agreements for renting taxation. Mr. Duplessis, however, made it clear that he would be content with nothing less than full deductibility for any payments of his provincial income tax.

A FEW political parties in any country do not contain among their parliamentary representatives some obvious political misfits, members who have no real enthusiasm for a party's program. Ross Thatcher, MP for Moose Jaw-Lake Centre, who has lately resigned from the CCF, is in this category.

The British Labor party has among its members a number of rich men, like the Hon. Kenneth Younger, heir to a great brewery fortune, who feel that the capitalist system operates unfairly for the working classes and think sincerely that Socialism would produce a better society. But Mr. Thatcher never had any burning zeal for social and economic reforms and he had every reason to be satisfied with the workings of the system of free enterprise, which yields him a comfortable income as a hardware merchant.

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found it difficult to endorse many of the policies and courses of his chosen party, and to his credit he usually had the courage to proclaim his disagreement with his leaders and emphasize it by his vote. So he was constantly at odds with them, and relations were not improved by the obvious satisfaction which he took in the praise lavished upon him for his independence by papers hostile to the CCF. A parting which must give mutual satisfaction became inevitable, and Mr. Coldwell probably feels like a famous British Prime Minister, the third Marquis of Salisbury, who, when Lord Randolph Churchill, the father of Sir Winston, resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in 1886, said he felt as if he had had a troublesome carbuncle on his neck lanced.

Mr. Thatcher hereafter will sit as an independent and he can do useful work. He has the successful businessman's passion for economy and has often made effective exposés of governmental extravagances. He would seem a "natural" for the provincial leader in Saskatchewan for whom the directing spirits of the Social Credit party have been hunting hard; but unless he takes their shilling, his political career is probably ended.

ONTO THE Progressive Conservative party is afflicted by more serious discords, which seemed certain to have unpleasant ventilation at the annual conference in Ottawa this month. Efforts to patch up the feud that has been raging in British Columbia between Deane Finlayson and his provincial association on one side and the three Tory members from the province who have formed a separate association, have proved abortive. The former refuse to accept the categorical denial of Mr. Drew that for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the Social Credit in the Federal arena, he gave instructions that its candidates should not be opposed by Progressive Conservative nominees in the provincial field.

It sounds incredible that Mr. Drew could ever have been manoeuvring for the elimination of his party as a provincial instrument, because no Federal party can prosper without the nourishing support of vigorous provincial allies. But Mr. Finlayson is convinced that he was cast for the role of the sacrificial ram, and at a recent meeting of the Council of the provincial association he received a decisive mandate by 40 votes to 2 to prosecute his feud with Mr. Drew. He and his friends avow their intention of challenging the leadership of Mr. Drew at the approaching conference and of running their own nominees against his candidates in the next Federal election and obviously, unless this feud is healed, the survival of the Progressive Conservative party as an effective political instrument in British Columbia will be dubious.

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HIGH THE URGE TO CREATE something is a strong and moving force in most people. Unfortunately, the idea of creativity has been narrowed down of recent years until it has come to be pretty well confined to the arts and only that man is considered creative who has written a poem, a play, or novel, painted an abstract, composed a symphony or carved a bas-relief. This compression excludes those people who are creative in the things we take for granted and whose particular genius is for building—a home, a business, a machine. It would almost certainly exclude a man like Richard Lankaster Hearn.

Dr. Hearn, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, is an engineer. In his profession he has been as creative as any artist, yet he would probably be the first to disclaim the phrase. "I'm a builder," he says. "In my time I've built practically everything except an office building. Docks, navy and army bases, an explosives plant, a plant for Polymer Corporation at Sarnia, the foundations for the Ivy Lea Bridge, even 350 war-time houses." This, of course, takes no count of the great hydro developments that he has been connected with —the two Sir Adam Beck power plants at Niagara, which are giants in the world of generators, the Richard L. Hearn station in Toronto, and the other installations he has worked on. It is for projects like these that the Engineering Institute of Canada will this week present him with the Julian C. Smith medal, one of the most coveted honors of the profession. The citation will read "For achievement in the development of Canada".

He hesitated when he was asked which achievement he felt had earned him this award. Dr. Hearn is a reticent man; he speaks of himself with diffidence, but when he talks of his work, his shyness vanishes. The grey eyes behind the horn-rimmed glasses light up, laughter wrinkles fan out from their corners, his restless fingers reach for a pencil to make a quick sketch or pin-point a location. He is up on a chair with the agility of a man half his age, reaching high on the wall-map to point out some new area for power development.

"I suppose," he said, "that I would have to say Sir Adam Beck No. II. But I have a real affection for the work I did back in 1917 on the Queenston-Chippawa development, now known as Sir Adam Beck No. I. I was two years working on the preliminary plans. I drew up estimates. I made many of the plans with my own hands. I was a junior engineer then, working with one senior engineer. There were problems solved there which were outstanding contributions to hydraulic engineering. But Sir Adam Beck No. II had unique features. I don't know of any job that has gone along as efficiently. A team built that plant, not a man."

Dr. Hearn will be 65 on May 18. He had intended to retire on that day but in January of this year the tragic death of Robert Saunders, the former Chairman of the Commission, catapulted him from his dual position of Hydro's General Manager and Chief Engineer, a position he had held since March of 1947, into the chairmanship. "I felt it was my public duty," he said simply. "Robert Saunders had done a magnificent job in getting the Niagara Diversion Treaty revised and in getting the work on the St. Lawrence started. I felt I had a responsibility to complete these projects. It hasn't been necessary to make any fundamental change in the operation of the Commission. In any case, it is the Commission who decides on policy; I'm only the Chairman.

"Power from the St. Lawrence development will be available by 1958. This is the last major hydro-electric site for Ontario Hydro in southern Ontario. We've got three possibilities open to us then: the construction of hydro-electric developments in less accessible places; the use of coal, oil or gas to produce steam-electric power; and the development of electric power from nuclear reactors. Ontario un-

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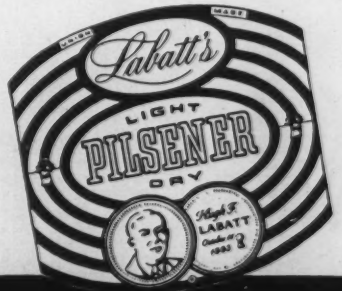

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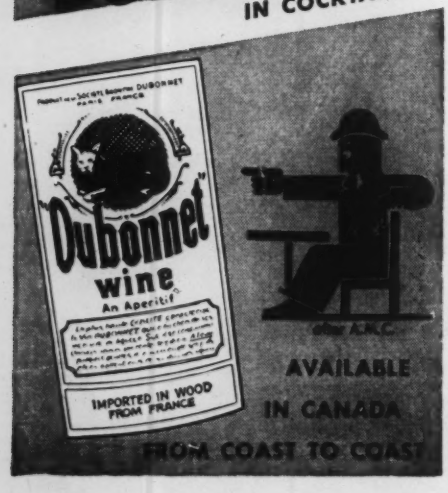

fortunately hasn't any adequate supply of gas, coal or oil to supply plants of the capacity we require. We have, or at least Canada has, a very encouraging supply of uranium. Our problem is to explore this field so that when the St. Lawrence supply is used up, as it will be in '60 or '62, we will have another source.

"We are confident we can get power from nuclear energy. We hope to have a first small Experimental Nuclear Plant in operation by the fall of 1958. Power from this little dwarf of a plant — it will only produce 20,000 kilowatts — will be fed into our grid. What we learn from its construction and operation we can apply in the building of larger and more economical nuclear plants."

Dr. Hearn's work has not been confined to Hydro or to Ontario. He began with them in 1913 when he graduated from the University of Toronto with a degree in Applied Science. He left them in 1921 to become Assistant Chief Engineer with the Washington Water Power Company, in Spokane. Three years later he was back in Canada as Chief Engineer and Secretary-Treasurer of H. G. Acres and Company. From 1930 to 1934 he was consulting engineer for the Dominion Construction Company and H. F. McLean Limited and served as their chief engineer until 1942. He came back to Hydro in 1942 as Executive Assistant to the Chairman.

He has always had a keen eye for business, too. When he was twelve, he bought a second-hand camera from a commercial photographer going out of business. In those early days of photography, plates were used rather than rolls of film and young Hearn paid for his camera and his supplies for his own developing and enlarging by taking pictures of Toronto's big buildings and the waterfront and selling them for calendars. Photography has continued to interest him. Today he has a record of every trip he has made in a collection of some 2,500 Kodachrome slides and probably 10,000 feet of movies. High fidelity reproduction of sound appeals to the engineer in him as well as the artist. All sports used to interest him. In fact, back in 1908 he was an active member of the Parkdale Canoe Club. He has a way of squinting his eyes in the speculative fashion that good anglers are born with, but he says he only began to fish six or seven years ago and has what might be called a second-degree burn where fishing is concerned.

The Hearns have a long association with Toronto. His father was a doctor there and one of the first graduates in medicine from Trinity College. His mother, Ellen Jane French, lived in Toronto until her death several years ago at the age of 92. Dr. Hearn and his wife have one daughter, Ellen Marie. They make their permanent home at Queenston, overlooking the Niagara River.

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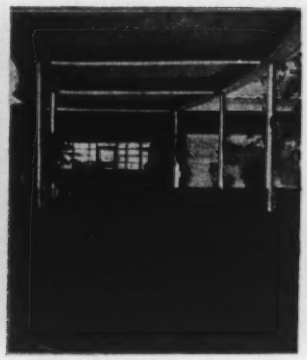

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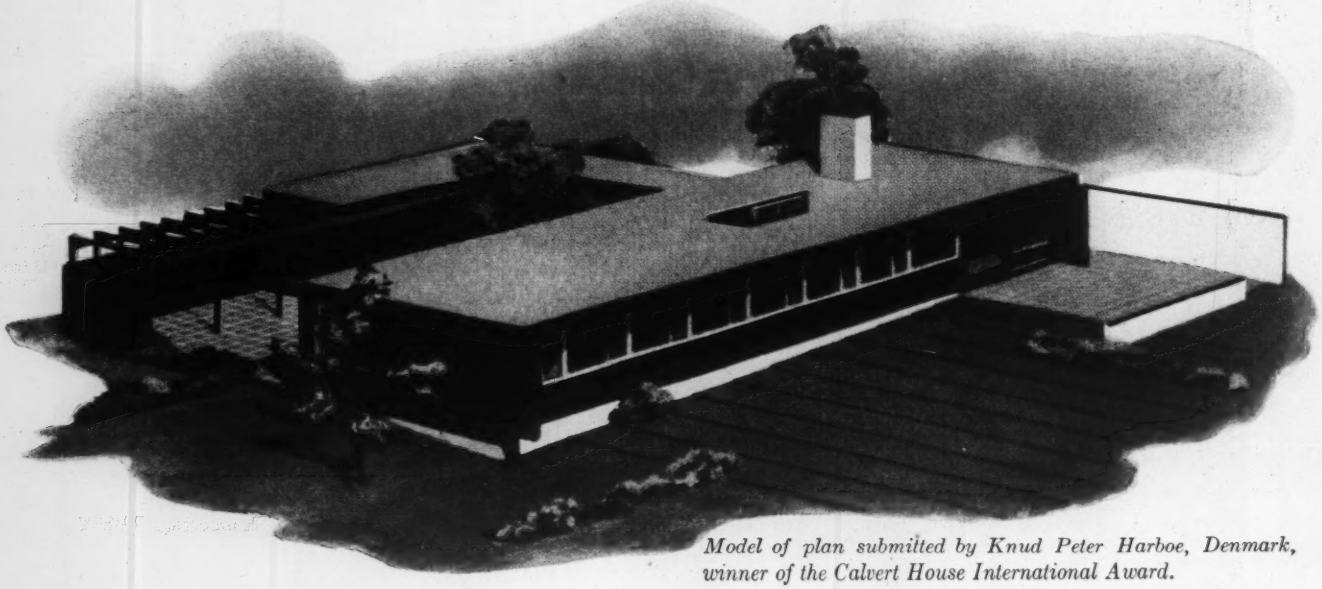

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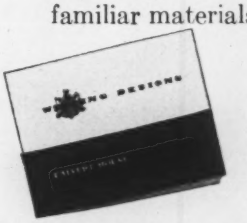

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The Public Prints

Vancouver Province: We can't go running around demanding new laws or more police to curb juvenile delinquency. We must start curbing it before it becomes juvenile delinquency, when it isn't any more than infant delinquency. That is exclusively a job for parents.

Edmonton Journal: Alberta must be considered by modern standards to be short of doctors, as it has a ratio below the widely accepted minimum of one doctor for every thousand population. While it is generally believed that the shortage is aggravated in rural areas by the concentration of practitioners in the larger centres, Edmonton also gives evidence of being short, judging by the refusal of some city doctors to make house calls.

Hamilton Spectator: Consider for a moment some of the influences working on an average Canadian as he lowers himself on to a chair at a restaurant table (or, more probably and much worse, a stool at a counter).

First, he is a citizen of a country into whose national subconsciousness a unique blend of Scots dourness and New England puritanism has embedded the proposition that even the simplest pleasures of the flesh are in some way sinful and that eating, therefore, may be approached as a necessity for the sustenance of life but never as a joy.

Second, he is in a hurry—and speed is utterly destructive both of the proper preparation of food and of the proper enjoyment of it.

Third, since childhood he has been conditioned to what might be termed the snack approach to food — the packaged breakfast cereal, the store-bought pie, the peanut butter sandwich, the cookie from the jar, the easy meal that is whipped into and whipped out of the frying pan without benefit of sauce or seasoning. In fact the poor devil has probably never eaten real food in his life, and wouldn't recognize it if it were put before him.

Christian Science Monitor: New York state's highest tribunal, the court of appeals, has held that a child of 12 years or over has a right to choose his own religion regardless of a pre-marital agreement which may have existed between his parents.

This is an important affirmation of an essential element in the freedom of worship guaranteed by the first amendment to the United States constitution.

"I saw few die of hunger... of eating, a hundred thousand."

Benj. Franklin

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK—1736

Benjamin Franklin's observation that he saw more people die from eating than from starvation is certainly pertinent today. For, if you weigh more than you should, the chances are better than 9 out of 10 that your extra pounds have accumulated because you eat too much.

When you store up weight, you are also likely to store up future troubles including diabetes, gall bladder and kidney disorders, heart disease or high blood pressure.

In fact, studies show that mortality from all causes is 22 percent higher for people who are from 5 to 14 percent overweight than for people of normal weight. Among people who are 25 percent overweight, mortality is, on the average, about 75 percent higher.

If you are overweight, why delay the obvious advantages of reducing? Before you start to reduce, however, there are some pitfalls you will want to avoid.

First are the drastic dietary fads which usually limit you to a few foods, and second is the indiscriminate use of so-called "reducing pills." Only when overweight is accompanied by a serious disease may quick reducing be desirable.

The safe and sane diet is the one that reduces you *slowly* . . . two to three pounds per week . . . and that *permanently* keeps you at your best weight. In fact, throughout adult life it is a good rule to keep your weight at slightly below the level that is normal for your age and body build.

It is always wise to let your doctor decide what you should weigh and, equally important, let him plan your reducing diet. He will see to it that your meals are properly balanced.

Do not expect too much too soon when you start dieting. It took a long time to acquire those surplus pounds . . . and it will take time to lose them. If you stick to your diet, your weekly weighings will eventually show how much you are losing in weight and gaining in health.

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Books

How to be Wise without Tears

By Robertson Davies

OVID TO BE UNABLE to resist a bargain is terrible weakness. When, rummaging through the "marked downs" in a bookshop last week, I spotted *The Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs,* I should have fled at once. But there it was, marked down from its original price of eight dollars to a miserable four—an undoubted bargain — and before I had a chance to argue with myself, I had bought it, muttering proverbially to myself that a fool and his money are soon parted. For what do I want with eight dollars' worth of proverbs, even at half price? I have cherished a lifelong dislike of proverbs. Yet such is the fascination of this book that I have neglected my work shamefully during the past week, and instead of writing now about some admirable novel, some pithy work of edification, or some tale of high adventure (all of which I have at hand, provided me by those thoughtful men, the publishers) I am going to write about this proverb book, this vast compost-heap of folk-wisdom. I have not been able to take my nose out of it, but have been reading it, and arguing with it, and driving myself mad with it ever since I bought it.

I do not like proverbs because it has been my fortune at various times in my life to be very much under the discipline of people who loved proverbs and had a large and ready stock of them. I have been assured too often that "Mony a mickle maks a muckle" and that "A wheen o' wees mak a weight". I have been told that if I laugh in the morning I'll cry before night (a dreadful thing to tell a child). The curious paving of the road to Hell has been known to me from earliest boyhood, and I cannot remember a time when I did not know what the pounds would do if I looked after the pence. It was not my family who harried me with these grim fag-ends of partial truth, but teachers, family friends, and oldsters of all sorts. There were family proverbs, of course. My mother's family possessed many, curiously phrased, which still linger in my mind with a flavor of Upper Canada not long after the war of 1812. My great-grandmother (born in 1800) used to pronounce weightily on a bad match, "She (or less often he) has taken her pig to a poor market". Even as a child I felt that there was something disagreeable, though probably wise, about summing up all the charm and beauty and eagerness of a young bride in the likeness of a pig. That is why I dislike proverbs. There is about so many of them an ugly, brutish cynicism which sounds like wisdom, but is in fact a life-denying, nay-saying clout over the ear.

Of course there were others, the full meaning of which is dark to me even today. From the same source I inherit this: "He looks as pleased as if he had cut a dead dog in two with a dull knife". There is a macabre gleefullness about this which is not unpleasing. And "Contrary as a hog on ice" is good, though not so mysterious as "Bow-legged as a hog going to war".

What is a proverb? The obvious answer is that it is a phrase or a similitude or a saying in which some morsel of human experience is fixed in a form so fitting that it cannot easily be bettered. The Bible contains a whole book of proverbs, some of which are noble distillations of wisdom, and many, as Mary Ellen Chase very ably argues in her excellent book *The Bible and The Common Reader* are simply capsule sermons on the great art of Getting Ahead — the sort of thing Dale Carnegie might have written if he had been a better stylist. That is the trouble with proverbs: they must be popular or they cannot be proverbs, and if they are to be popular they cannot rise above the level of common thought. Therefore they may be shrewd and pithy, and on very rare occasions they may be witty, but they will not be aspiring or spiritual. They will never preach that a man's reach must exceed his grasp; they will always assure us that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. But where should we be, I wonder, if we ever lacked people who were ready to make a try for that extra, that possibly unobtainable bird?

We should be in the hands of the man who opens his day by saying "If red the sun begins his race, Expect that rain will flow apace" and follows it immediately with "He that will have a hare to breakfast must hunt overnight". He will be up early, of course, because "Early sow, early mow", and also "The morning hour has gold in its mouth". The proverbialist will be a married man because "Next to no wife a good wife is best", but he will use her well because "If you make your wife an ass she will make you an ox". He is faithful in his marriage because "Whoredom and grace dwell ne'er in one place", and he hopes his wife is the same because "Who is a cuckold and conceals it carries coals in his bosom". He adjures his daughter to marry "He that hath a good muck-hill at his door", because "Love does much but money does more". If his proverbs hold out he is pretty well insulated against any first-hand experience by his armor of hallowed Podsnappery.

Why, then, have I been so taken up with this 740-page collection of English proverbs? Why do I recommend it as a mine of amusement and curious information? Why do I grieve that I found it in the ignominious company of the marked-downs? Because it provides a wonderful insight into what many people really believe and try to live by. Religion, if it is on a high level, demands much from its believers, and may even trap them into spiritual adventures which are not at all to their taste. The man or woman who really believes that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush is going to be extremely wary about anything which might bring him any nearer to so incalculable and upsetting a Being as God. What would happen to him if he were to sense, even for an instant, that God was the essence of the bird in the hand and both birds in the bush, and of the bush and of the intervening space, and even of himself, the complacent proverbialist? No, no; better to love the church without straddling the steeple. Better to be respectful to religion, and live by the sort of practical wisdom which is summed up in proverbs.

This is a book of English proverbs, and the comments on the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish are in the best proverbial style: the Scots emerge as mean and gloomy, the Welsh as hot-tempered and shifty (though for some unaccountable reason they are deemed to have handsome legs), and the Irish as lying and treacherous. Those of us who belong to these nations

WALTER LIPPMANN: Conscience.

will be content to say that these characterizations are somewhat shallow. The French get off very lightly, though there is a characteristic jibe in the proverb, "The French would be the best cooks in Europe if they had got any butcher's meat". But these English proverbs give a bad character to England: "England is a good land and a bad people"; "England is the paradise of women, the hell of horses, and the purgatory of servants"; "An English summer—three hot days and a thunderstorm"; "An Englishman loves a lord"; and so forth, all of it summed up in "It is an Englishman's privilege to grumble".

Proverbs had their greatest popularity, the preface to this book tells us, in Tudor times. Great numbers of them come from the Middle Ages, when sententiousness and wisdom were more often mistaken for one another than is now the case. Chaucer's works are full of proverbial wisdom, and some of Shakespeare's most memorable lines are re-phrasings of proverbs current in his day. But since the seventeenth century the proverb has been in decline, and so far as I know Canada has none that is native.

If we want them, of course, it is not hard to invent some. Once, a few years ago, I invented a Scots proverb, and published it. It was "A tussock wowsie's nae doitit"; it means nothing whatever, so far as I know, but it has an authentic proverbial ring. I confessed at the time that I did not understand it, and asked my readers for explanations. I received three, from earnest and helpful Scots who professed to construe my addition to their pithy vernacular. All three explanations were wise, but unrelated. I am sure that Canada could be provided with proverbs on the same principle, and I offer "He'd liefer swap his peavey than his wamus" as a characterization of a comfort-loving Canadian. Who will take it from there?

Disturbing Testament

By T. J. Allen

THE PUBLIC PHILOSOPHY—by Walter Lippmann —pp. 189 indexed—*Little Brown & Company* —$4.00.

WALTER LIPPMANN has been hampered by character, conviction and scepticism, in such a way that his liberalism has not come easily. From *A Preface to Morals* onward this contemporary conscience of the American people has been devoted to the public weal and, uniquely, in men of learning, from a publicist's position rather than a professorial chair. *The Public Philosophy* is the testament of a lifetime of thought on the central problems of democratic government and people, and of a life of American experience of them.

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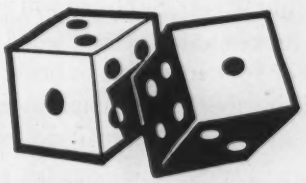

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which results from a functional derangement in the relationship between the executive power on the one hand, the representative assemblies and the mass electorates on the other hand"; recognizing, but loath to admit, the seeds of decay inherent in liberal democracy. He is witness in his own generation to the Nietzschean truth that liberal institutions straightway cease from being liberal the moment they are soundly established.

To give here the gist of this momentous essay in liberal-democracy would demand an impossible compression. Two themes central to it can be explained. One is that western democracy has been deteriorating since 1914. He attributes the "democratic disaster of the twentieth century" to a derangement of two primary functions of government: *governing* and *representing*. The former is the administration of the laws and the initiative in legislating. The "representing" is "the living persons who are governed, who must pay, who must work, who must fight, and, it may be, die for the acts of the government". The "historic catastrophe" is due to the enfeeblement of the executive, weakened in its capacity to govern because mass opinion has come to dominate government. "The people have acquired power which they are incapable of exercising and the governments they elect have lost powers which they must recover if they are to govern." This is a conservative, and even aristocratic theory.

So, too, is the resolution: a return to "those traditions of civility in which the good society, or the liberal way of life at its best, originated and developed". As Toynbee terribly says, the proletarians are "in" but not "of" the society they dominate. There is a public neutrality and public agnosticism about political principles and "no public criterion of the true and the false, of the right and the wrong, beyond that which the preponderant mass of voters, consumers, readers and listeners happen at the moment to be supposed to want". While, for instance, Lippmann's analysis of the "rights" of private property may shock a have-and-grab capitalist or labor leader insensible to the obligations of private property and power, he is basically traditional in these matters. "They are the principles of right behavior in the good society governed by the western traditions of civility. It is possible to organize a state and to conduct a government on quite different principles. But the outcome will not be freedom and the good life."

The weakness in Lippmann's Plato-edged Jeffersonian philosophy and the fragility of his influence in western political thought as a liberal are systemic rather than intellectual. He has never been a radical. His heart has always been prudent. He has never let the hot and rebellious liquors of life incite him.

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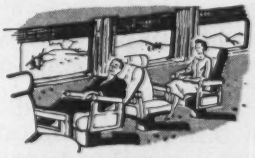

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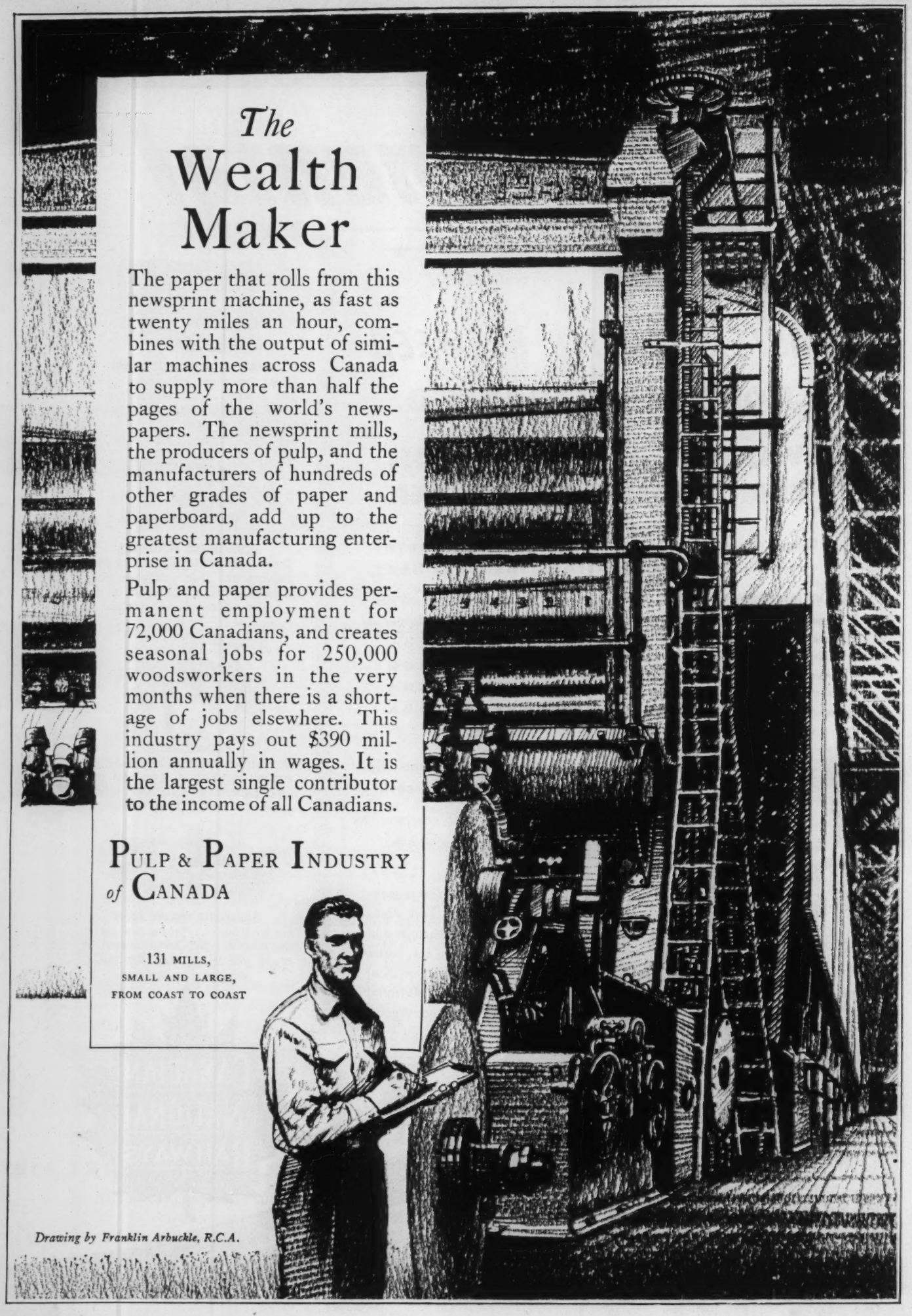

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Films

East of Genesis

By Mary Lowrey Ross

HOLLYWOOD has two approaches to Scripture, the spectacular and the clinical. The one attempts to recreate the outer world of ancient times and leaves its script writers to grapple as best they can with the peculiarities of Old Testament behavior. The other, making only secondary use of sets, tries to interpret in modern terms the inner life of those gigantic figures that ride the horizons of human history.

Both are reductions rather than elaborations. The spectacle or de Mille approach gives us the ancient world in terms of huge amphitheatres, fake marble colonnades and CinemaScopic vistas framed in Tyrian purple. The more theoretical treatment *(East of Eden)* takes a plunge with its characters into depth-psychology and comes up with the contemporary answer. In the beginning was Freud.

East of Eden, the screen version of a section of the John Steinbeck novel, is a modern interpretation of the story of Cain and Abel. The family here has been moved to California where Adam Trask, the father (Raymond Massey), operates a truck farm. Aron (Richard Davalos) is the good son, Caleb is the bad one, and both have been carefully reared in an idealized memory of their mother. However, it isn't long before Caleb, the brighter lad of the two, discovers that mother (Jo Ann Fleet), far from being beatified, is engaged in running a prosperous bor-

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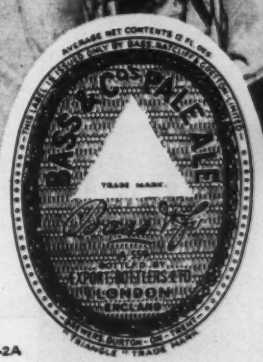

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dello in the next town. The Cain-Abel relationship (sibling rivalry) is well established by this time and Caleb-Cain needs only the final emotional jolt to break the news of mother's profession to idealistic Aron-Abel. The jolt comes when Father Adam rejects Caleb's birthday gift of $5,000, made on a war-time deal financed by mother. Frenzied by this setback and by his brother's order that he keep away from Abra, Aron's girl (Julie Harris), Caleb breaks the family secret wide open. Aron rushes off to World War I, Adam is felled by a stroke and Caleb is saved from exile in the land East of Eden only by the intervention of Abra, who finally straightens out the relationship between father and son.

All this is a long way from the stripped and ominous Old Testament story and perhaps it would be better to forget Genesis altogether and accept *East of Eden* as a parable of Southern California in the First World War years. As such it is a powerful and obsessive story whose violence never slips out of Director Elia Kazan's sure, watchful control. He obviously had a handful here in James Dean and Julie Harris, two fiercely talented young people whose intensities are always threatening to slip over into convulsiveness. Their behavior, flaring, fitful and completely unpredictable, is certain to hold your attention, but after watching them you may find it a relief to come back to Raymond Massey dying majestically under a huge brooding bed-head.

Chance Meeting has to do with the plight of a pair of young people (Odile Versois and David Knight) whose stars become hopelessly crossed in the obscurities and perversities of high diplomacy. The hero is attached to the U.S. Embassy in London, the girl is the daughter of a fanatical Communist envoy, and the two meet and fall in love in a world that refuses to recognize any value or innocence in private emotion. It is a tragic story, touchingly acted, but the happy ending, obviously imposed on a situation it could never be made to fit, provides little solution for their predicament and detracts to some extent from the reality of their story. This was probably unavoidable. Romantic screen love has its own arbitrary ideology and won't allow for deviation.

Long John Silver continues the adventures of Long John (Robert Newton) and Jim Hawkins, the sturdy young British moralist and occasional eavesdropper. The story returns Long John and young Jim to Treasure Island after a series of adventures far too complicated to outline or even follow. It borrows occasionally from Robert Louis Stevenson, but most of it is imitation *Treasure Island*, too loose for parody and almost too clumsy for recognition.

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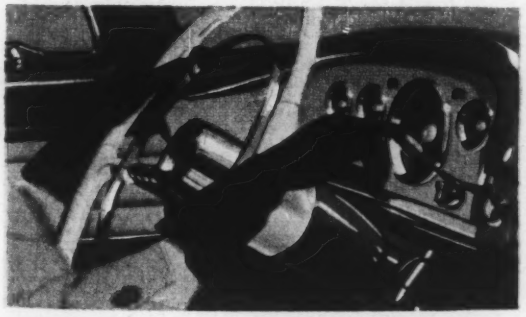

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The Social Scene

The Office Drone

By Hugh Garner

THERE USED TO BE a saying in the armed forces, "Never walk across the parade square without a chit in your hand". This was the only sure way to prevent yourself being pegged for being absent from duty, or being told off to a barracks detail or garbage squad. The piece of paper that you carried might be a page of a letter from your Aunt Minnie, a coupon entitling you to a pair of Gene Autry cap-gun holsters, or a letter from the Income Tax Department dunning you for your 1939 income tax, but to the roving eye of anybody who outranked you it had an official connotation. You were presumed to be going on sick parade, to the dentist, the orderly room, or down to the nearest liquor store for the commanding officer.

This form of camouflage, ingenious though it was, was merely a carry-over into the services of one form of malingering that has been going on in offices, factories and stores since before the days of Uriah Heep and Tom Sawyer. In every group of workers there has always been at least one drone, and some large offices or departments are able to afford several of the species, whom they keep around as pets.

Having myself mastered many of the dodges to appear to be busy when I'm not, I have made a study of the technique, and have spent many happy hours observing them being practised by boondoggling technicians of a high order indeed.

In a factory where I once worked there was an old man named Charlie who, so I was told, had held his job for thirty years without anyone ever finding out exactly what he did. He made an appearance in every department twice a shift, always bustling along the aisles lugging a sheaf of papers about the size and thickness of a Sunday supplement. He engaged in pleasantries with the slaves on the machines, but was always in too much of a hurry to dawdle anywhere for long. Between his rounds he sat in a small office near the time clocks, smoking his pipe and scanning his pieces of paper. He was thought by some to be the factory fire inspector, a time-study man, and a stool pigeon, and by the more irreverent to have discovered the general manager *in flagrante delicto* with his secretary. Whatever Charlie's secret, to my knowledge it was never discovered.

Among the favorite escapes of factory drones are the trip to the nurse's office for an aspirin, the pretended search of the stockroom for non-existent stock, the weekly query of the time sheets, and as a final desperate resort the gumming up of a machine. These temporary forms of gold-bricking are interesting sidelights, but are amateurish expedients in comparison with the practices of a clever and dedicated member of the drone family.

Big department stores have spent millions of dollars and thousands of man-hours attempting to introduce fool-proof systems of keeping tab on their sales clerks, with only fair to middling success. I know of one, a friend of mine, who spent two afternoons a week in a nearby movie house. His dereliction from duty was discovered by accident one afternoon when he fell asleep there and only woke up after the store had closed down.

BETTER STILL: Make the coffee.

The real drone, however, considers disappearing from his place of work to be a form of cheating, and he manages not to do a useful tap from one week to the other while still putting on a show of being the busiest person in the office. One method in widespread use is the cluttered desk. The practitioner of this art form always has his desk littered with a wide assortment of invoices, double-entry ledgers, letters, shipping guides, way bills, and a pad bearing a column of figures. He spends hours staring blankly at this disordered mess, while his mind is hovering somewhere over Sumatra or Saudi Arabia. Upon the approach of his seniors he takes an imaginary figure from one of the invoices, places it on his list, and begins to add up the right-hand column. When the danger is past he returns to daydreaming.

Another common type of office drone is the private correspondent. This one shies away from all business mail, but manages to kill his working hours with a voluminous correspondence with world statesmen, Dorothy Dix, a marriage bureau, the letters-to-the-editor pages of five or six newspapers, and requests for autographed pictures of Marilyn Monroe and Gina Lollobrigida. I heard of a drone of this type who used six months in a government job to complete two correspondence courses in television electronics and air conditioning—a working example of governmental subsidy of education.

Government offices probably support more drones per cubic foot of office space than all private industry combined. Go into any municipal, provincial or federal government office and take a look at the members of the profession who have graduated *cum laude* from the school of dedicated droning. You will have plenty of time for your observations, for you are never waited on until the four drones in the corner have discussed play-by-play Saturday's hockey game, or the fifty-year-old ingénue at the reception desk has finished painting her nails.

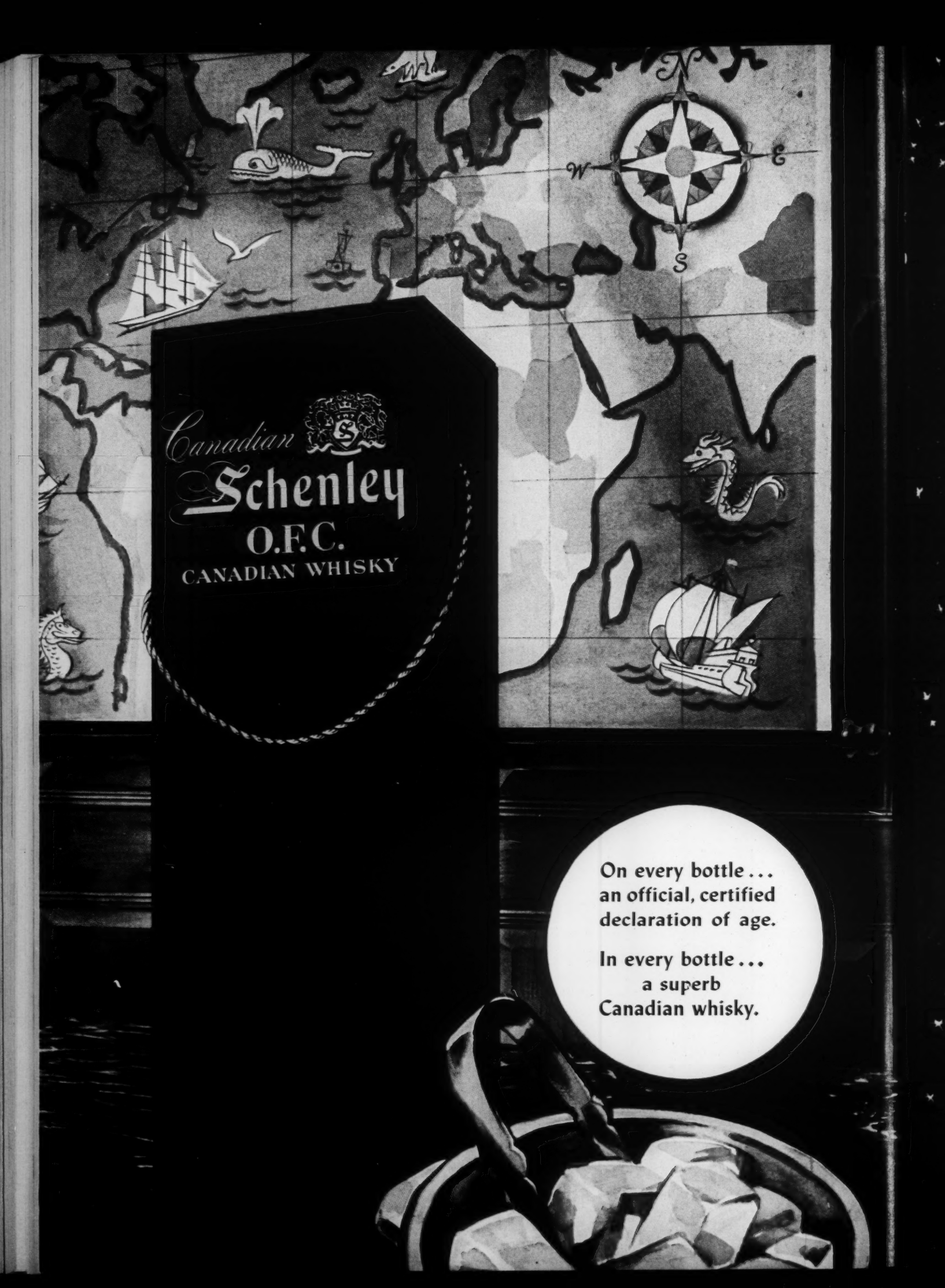
Some other methods of escaping honest toil are as follows: becoming the office coffee messenger, or better still the coffee brewer; making week-long collections for Lisa Snowberry who is quitting the firm to have a baby; listing the scores of the office bowling league; distributing the company newspaper; collecting items for the firm's newspaper; pretending to straighten out four acres of files; or by compiling once a week a sales survey, a production bulletin, or an efficiency memorandum (that one is a dandy).

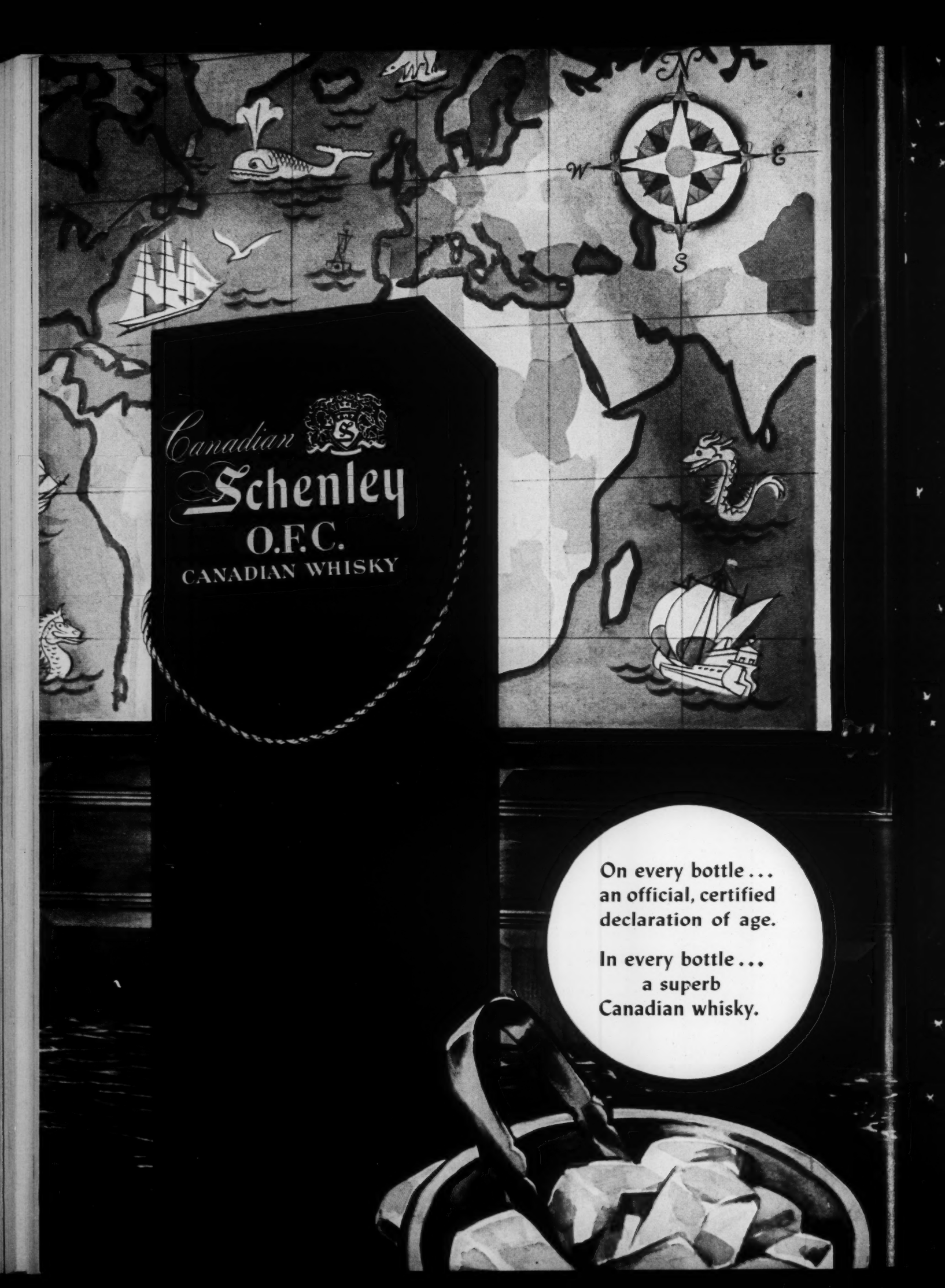
Another form of droning is the strategic telephone call. This works on the assumption that if one phone call a day is made to the president, the vice-presidents, treasurer, personnel manager, and anyone else in authority he can think of, the drone has then established the fact that he is on the job—in fact is showing KEENNESS and INITIATIVE. After this has been accomplished, the drone can then get lost, secure in the knowledge that his superiors will believe he is out of the office for some worthy reason such as checking the basement for leaky pipes, or clinching a sale with a hostile customer for one million gross of left-handed bowties.

Of course, there are many other forms of droning, some of which you are sure to discover for yourself by just observing your fellow employees. I am not going to give them all away here; after all there's *some* honor among us drones. Besides, I may want to use them myself sometime.

Something old . . . yet something new

The Whisky with a Pedigree


Canadian
Schenley
O.F.C.
CANADIAN WHISKY
On every bottle...
an official, certified
declaration of age.
In every bottle...
a superb
Canadian whisky.


Canadian
Schenley
O.F.C.
CANADIAN WHISKY
On every bottle...
an official, certified
declaration of age.
In every bottle...
a superb
Canadian whisky.

Pedigree...

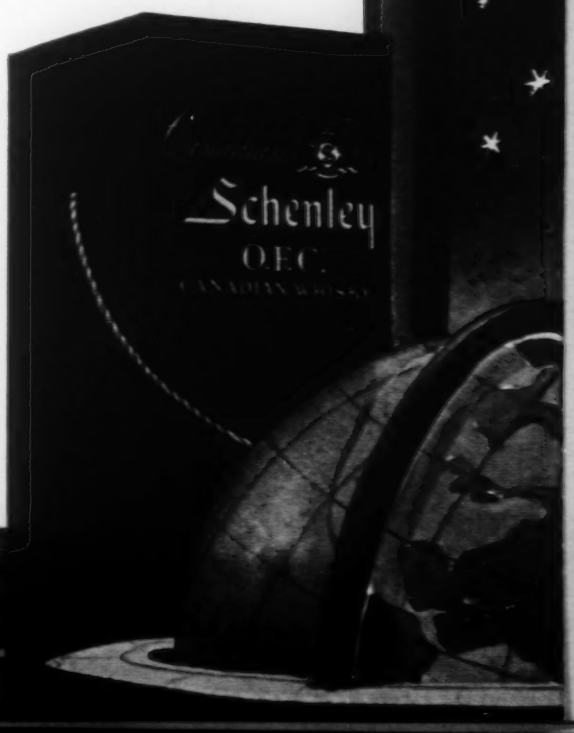
KEY TO CHARACTER

Its goodness was born of pure, golden grain selected for Canadian Schenley from the finest certified grades grown in the heart of the world's richest grain fields.

It was aged slowly and carefully in small, charred, white oak casks for not less than eight years. Some whiskies in each bottle are actually nine and ten years old.

As indisputable proof of its age, each bottle bears an official declaration . . . a pedigree that makes it the only *certified* 8-year-old Canadian whisky you can buy.

It is 100% distilled, matured and bottled in Canada . . . the proudest and crowning achievement of Canadian Schenley Ltd.—Canada's most modern distillery.



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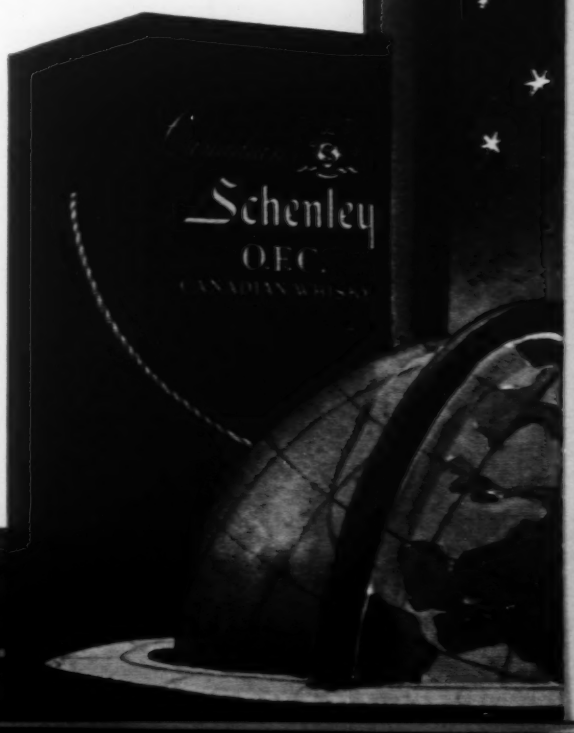
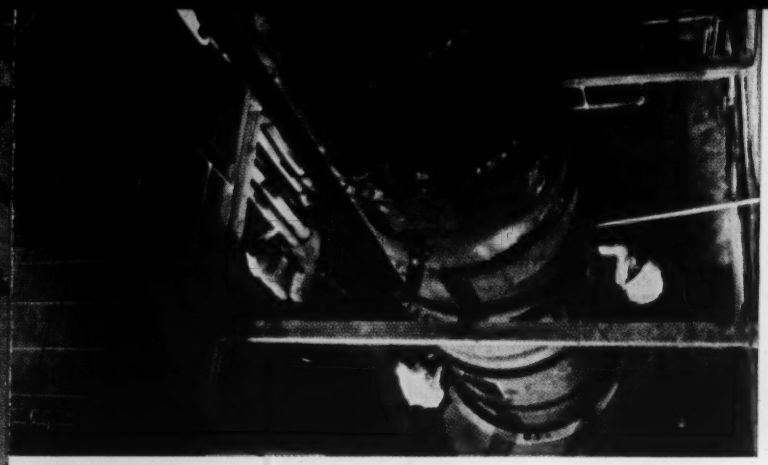




The Still, where science does one of its most important jobs. But science can only go so far . . . for even after perfect distillation, man must rely on age to add body and bouquet to the whisky.

The Oak Cask. The cradle of fine whisky . . . where whisky becomes mellow and mature. Exactly *how* the charred oak performs its miracles is still one of nature's most closely guarded secrets.

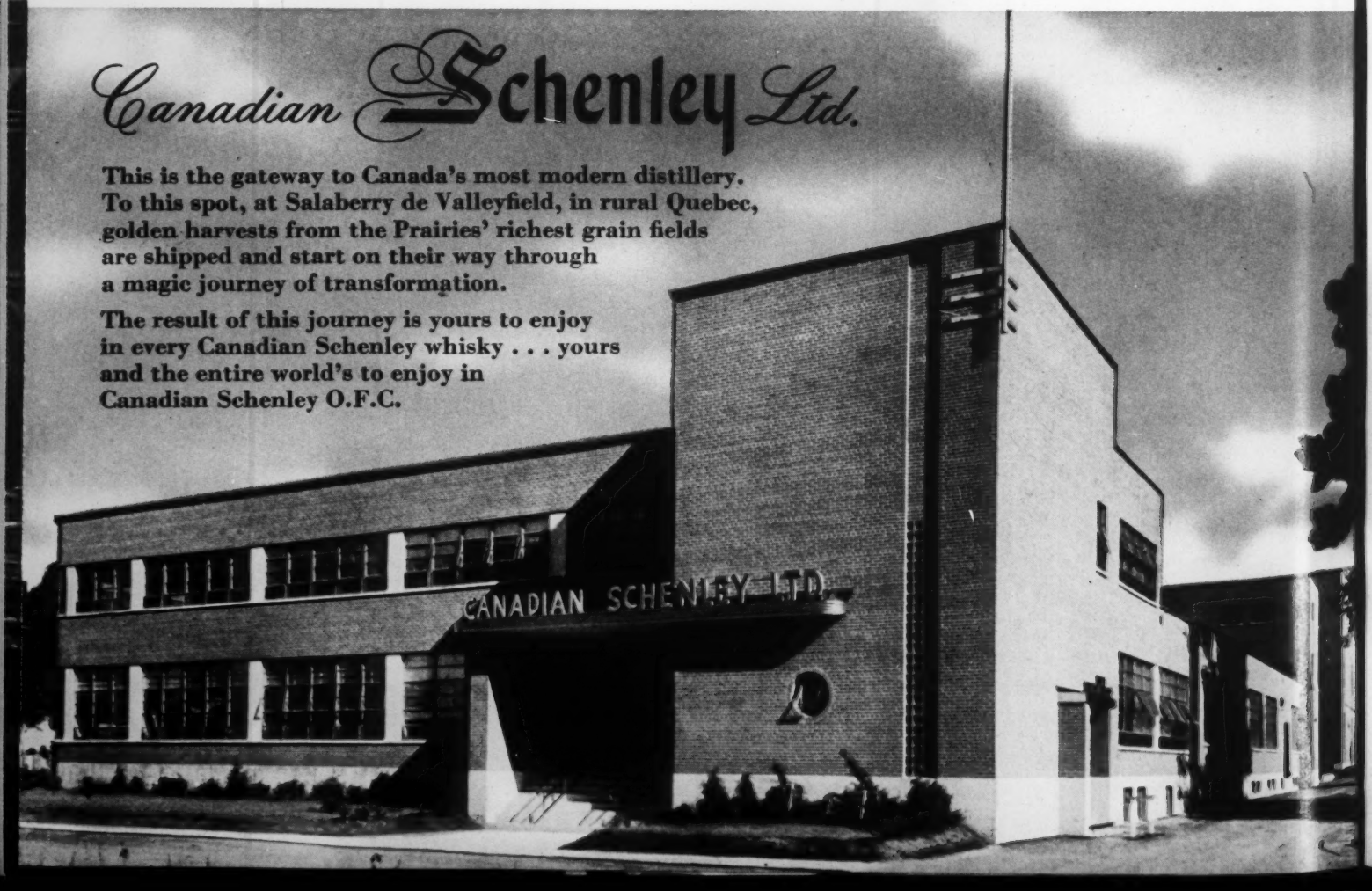
Age. Year after year, in temperature-controlled ageing rooms, time is endowing whisky with its priceless ingredient—age. Man cannot hurry this ageing . . . and he cannot make a truly fine whisky without time in all its natural fullness.

The Men of Schenley recognize the vital contribution of nature's unhurried goodness. They have never tampered with nature's own secret ageing process, doing its work in storehouses like these—and never will.

Canadian Schenley Ltd.

This is the gateway to Canada's most modern distillery. To this spot, at Salaberry de Valleyfield, in rural Quebec, golden harvests from the Prairies' richest grain fields are shipped and start on their way through a magic journey of transformation.

The result of this journey is yours to enjoy in every Canadian Schenley whisky . . . yours and the entire world's to enjoy in Canadian Schenley O.F.C.



Letter from London

Aftermath of the New Blackout

By Beverley Nichols

THE RESULTS OF the late newspaper strike? An advertising loss of at least £600,-000. A swift upsurge in the sale of books —also of television sets. Remembered nightmares: citizens at the railway stations, waiting to pay half a dollar for a copy of the *Little Puddlecombe Gazette* —or some such local sheet—which an enterprising country proprietor had caused to be transported to London. More queues at the bookstalls in Soho, where copies of *Le Temps* and *Paris Soir* were at a premium. You may think it strange, with an adequate news service on the BBC and on television, that there should still be this passion for the printed word. But as Sir Robert Boothby said the other day, in a heated discussion with ex-chancellor Hugh Dalton, nothing is so inhuman, so desiccated, so intrinsically boring as news that is merely heard. We want newspapers in which to read it, to see it, one might almost say to smell it, with all its distortions, its exaggerations and its prejudices.

Perhaps the people who have gained most by the strike are the Bevanites. When the strike broke, the British people were being profoundly shocked or greatly diverted—according to their political color —by the squalid internecine struggles in the Labour Party. It was one of those street brawls which always draw the crowd, with the electorate standing on the pavement, waiting for bloody noses. Then the curtain fell, just when things were getting interesting. No more cartoons, no more flushed, angry glimpses of Bevan driving away from a stormy meeting, no more intriguing whispers of the latest insults.

At the moment there is an uneasy truce, with Mr. Bevan humbly announcing that it was "never his intention to embarrass Mr. Attlee", and expressing astonishment that his action could lead to such an interpretation. Then, taking a big gulp, he forces himself to say "I am sincerely sorry and I apologize to Mr. Attlee for any pain I may have caused him". It must have been agony for a man of Bevan's arrogance so to prostrate himself. Whether the row breaks out again is anybody's guess; but one thing it has proved beyond question. However much the Labourites may hate the guts of the Tories, or the Liberals, or the Americans, or the Germans, or the Russians, they hate each other's guts with a far fiercer intensity.

When the election comes, what will happen? The London County Council election results are usually considered to be a fair indication of the way the tide is turning, and these suggest that the tide is not turning at all, but running largely in the same direction. Labour still rules London, but with a reduced majority. Perhaps we may interpret this as a slight swing to the right. However, any interpretation becomes slightly academic in view of the fact that less than a third of the electorate went to the polls. The apathy of the average Londoner is one of the most curious features in his psychology.

MEANWHILE London's life goes on, and at the centre of it, as always, is the Queen. There can have been few happier occasions, since the Coronation, than the visit she paid the other day to the schools of the Royal Academy, where she wandered around among the students, very simply dressed, standing behind their easels as they painted. And the reason it was so happy was largely because of the urbane personality of the new President himself, chuckling, outspoken, fastidious Professor A. E. Richardson. The professor has long been a special hero of mine because of his passionate defence of the beauties of Georgian England; his two books *Georgian England* and *Georgian Architecture* are "musts" for any Englishman who respects his inheritance.

THE QUEEN visits the Royal Academy.

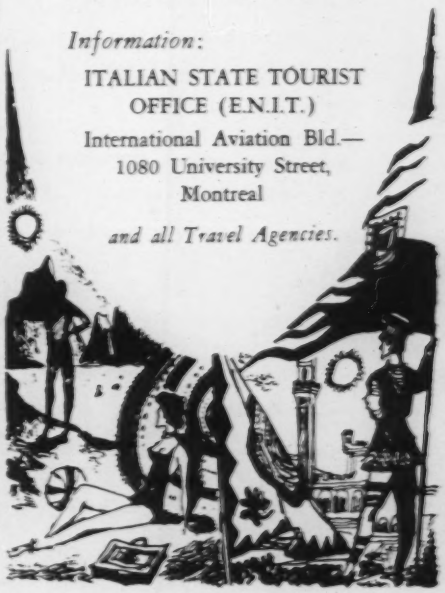
SUMMER IN
ITALY

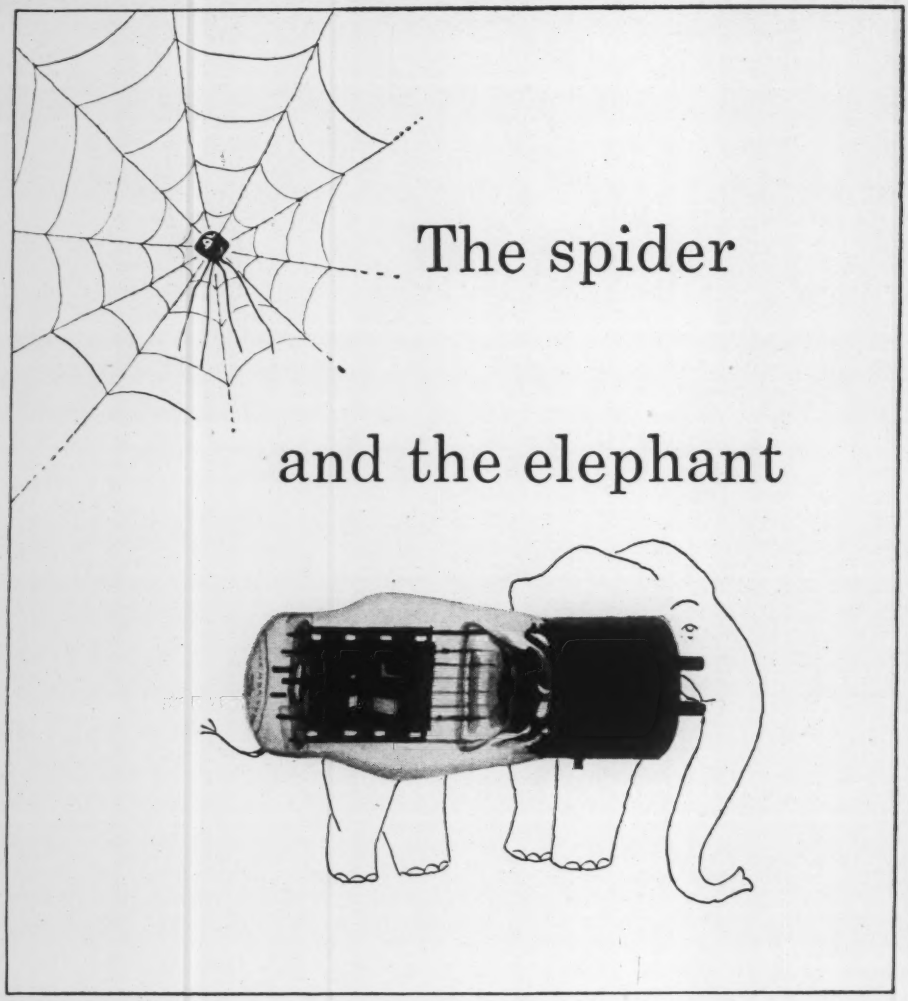
In the beautiful Dolomites, or on the picturesque lakes, you can choose between a holiday of rest and quiet, sport, or gaiety . . . in a riot of colour, by the blue sea, enchanting little fishing villages are to be found along the whole length of the coasts of Italy . . . and from Spring to Autumn, under the blue Italian sky, Opera, Theatre, Ballet, and Concerts . . .

Considerable reductions on train fares for parties, or for individual tickets on round trips — Petrol coupons at reduced prices for foreign tourists—Convenient connections on main tourist bus routes — Price reductions in Hotels out of season — Gastronomic specialties—Restaurants and Bistros with local colour — Night Clubs — Entertainment to suit every taste—Smart dress shows, with exclusive models at reasonable cost—Traditional handicrafts at inexpensive prices.

YOU WILL FIND THAT IN ITALY YOU GET FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Information:
ITALIAN STATE TOURIST OFFICE (E.N.I.T.)
International Aviation Bld.—1080 University Street, Montreal
and all Travel Agencies.





The spider and the elephant

This is not a fable—though it does seem fabulous to say it would take an elephantine vacuum tube to do the work of that spidery looking object, the "transistor". In other words: that mighty mite operates on only one hundred thousandth the power required by a tube in your radio set at home. That's about as fine as we can figure it!

The capsule-size transistor—which was invented by Bell scientists—does the work of a vacuum tube. But it has no filament to burn out, no glass to break, no heat dissipation problem. It works instantly, uses incredibly small amounts of power, lasts indefinitely.

We use transistors to generate the signals that speed operator-dialed numbers between cities and select the quickest route through complex switching systems—employ them as voice amplifiers in telephone sets for the hard of hearing. Future plans will place the little miracle—in a variety of forms—wherever it will improve *your* service and help to cut *our* operating costs.

...doing bigger jobs better at lower unit cost

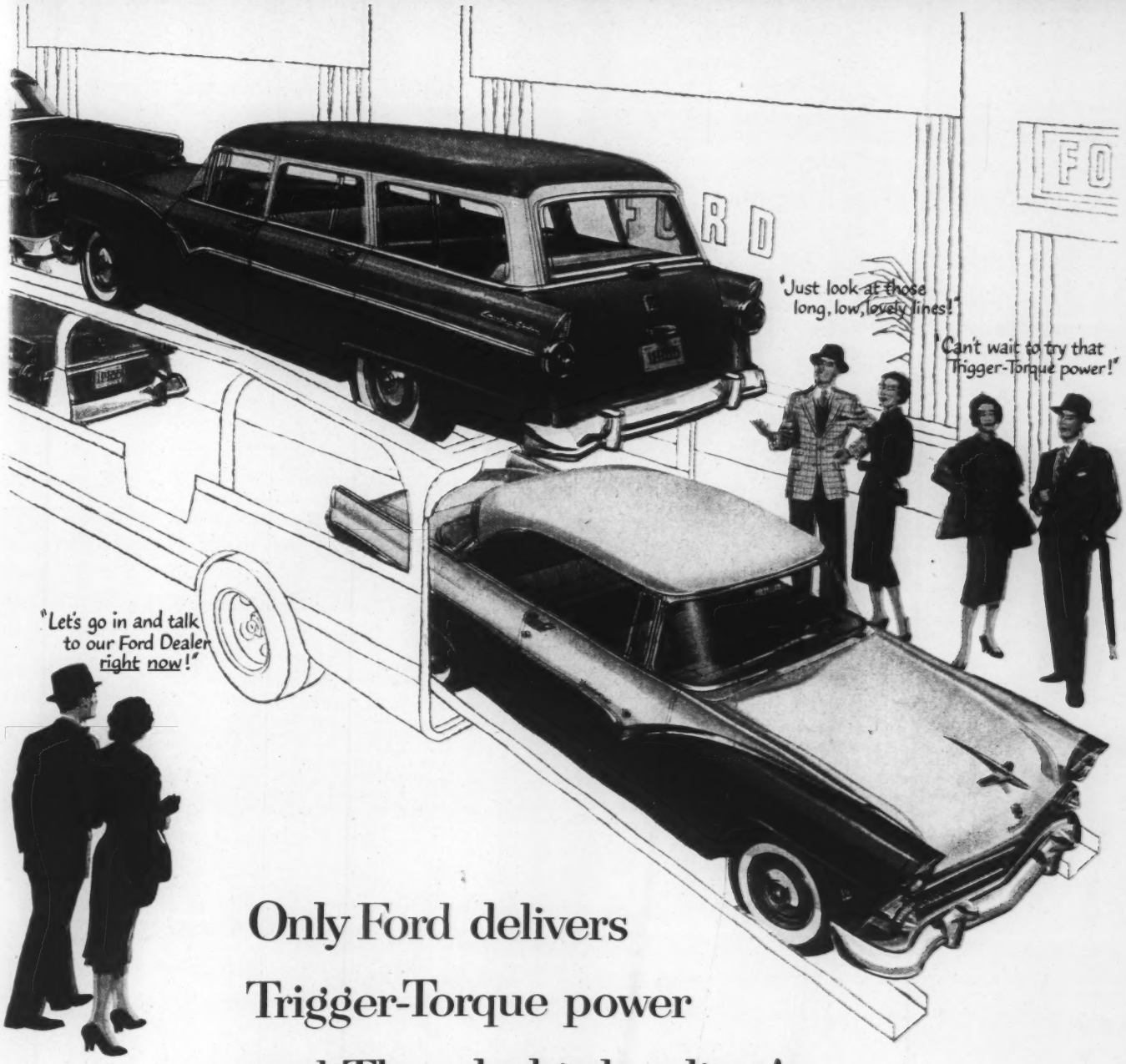
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Who but the professor, for instance, would have contrived the little incident of the red rose, which he handed to the Queen? He had caused this rose to be placed in the sculptured hand of George III, whose favorite flower it was, and who was the original patron of the schools. (George III actually drew up the rules, of which the first was that no fees should ever be charged for tuition.) When the Queen arrived, wearing a very simple coat and skirt, he advanced and handed her the rose, with the most courtly gesture, and I could not help thinking, when I saw the smile with which she received it, that this single lovely blossom must have been a pleasant change from the heavy, cumbrous bouquets which she is usually obliged to carry around.

It all went off very happily, in the most informal atmosphere. The students had been told not to dress up for the occasion, and wore their usual slacks, jumpers, smocks and flat-heeled shoes. (The only people, indeed, who were dressed up were the models; the Queen is a modern young lady, but there are no precedents, in Court etiquette, for the conduct of royalty when confronted by the nude.) One of the objects which most delighted Her Majesty was Queen Victoria's own paint-box—the prettiest box you ever saw, elaborately inlaid with colored woods. At the end there was a presentation of a portfolio which one of the students had illustrated for Prince Charles and Princess Anne, including the Prince's favorite rhyme:

The Lion and the Unicorn
Fought for the Crown,
The Lion beat the Unicorn
Up and down the town.
Some gave them white bread
And some gave them brown. . .
Some gave them plum-cake
And sent them out of town.

THOSE Canadians who have cause to fly the Atlantic will be pleasantly surprised when they arrive at London Airport to see the progress which is being made in its transformation into the most modern and efficient air terminus in the world. The great new control tower is already in operation, and so is a new block which bears the somewhat clumsy title "Passenger Handling Building". When it is completed it will contain a number of extremely elegant shops and several restaurants serving food of the highest quality. There have been occasions in the past when travellers from overseas, after their first petrified sausage roll at the buffet, took themselves to the ticket office to cancel their London arrangements, and embark with all possible speed to Paris. All that is a thing of the past. Napoleon taught the British, a long while ago, that an army marches on its stomach. Maybe it is the Canadians whom we must thank for teaching us that soldiers are not the only people who like to eat, and eat well.


"Just look at those long, low, lovely lines!"
"Can't wait to try that Trigger-Torque power!"
"Let's go in and talk to our Ford Dealer right now!"

Only Ford delivers Trigger-Torque power and Thunderbird styling!

Two wonderful worth-more features—and they're both yours in *any* model you choose from Ford's fifteen totally new style-setters for '55.

Until you actually sample the vitality of Trigger-Torque performance, you haven't savoured what driving can be like. Trigger-Torque provides split-second response to your power requests. It takes the hint from your toe so quickly, so smoothly, you'll sometimes wonder if it doesn't think for you! And all this brings you a feeling of confidence and security when traffic requires agility or passing demands quick response. Trigger-Torque power is yours in a *proved V-8* engine of advanced overhead-valve design, in every model *at no extra cost!*

Ford matches its extra-high-torque "Go" with a bonus of high-fashion beauty. Its long, low, graceful lines—inspired by the famous Ford Thunderbird—give it the years-ahead look that's recognized everywhere. And inside you sit in the lap of luxury, surrounded by colour-and-fabric combinations so new you've never seen them in *any* car.

. . .

If you haven't driven a Ford lately, why not accept your Dealer's invitation to do so now?

Have you driven a Ford . . . lately?

'55 Ford

(Certain features illustrated or mentioned are "Standard" on some models, optional at extra cost on others.)

SEE YOUR FORD DEALER

"Victory isn't always to the strong," said Goldie

"IT'S THE right touch and the skillful technique that wins. Of course," went on the friendly lion, "I'm thinking of *Molson's Golden Ale*—the new ale that sports my picture on the bright blue and gold label."

"Would you care to continue?" asked his partner.

"Delighted!" said Goldie. "Long before the first brew kettle was filled thousands of Canadians were asked just what they looked for in an ale. *Molson's Golden* is the happy result—an ale that's *lighter, smoother*. Quite the most modern ale to be had today."

Modern living calls for a brew that is less filling. *Golden Ale* is "light as a feather"—yet alive with all the zest and authority of a traditional brew.

Like it light? You'll choose *Molson's Golden!* Flavour conscious? Let the sign of the Molson Golden Ale lion be your guide!

Molson's GOLDEN ALE

They Say

Archbishop Montini of Milan: It is useless for the priest to ring his bell—nobody will hear him. He must listen to the sirens which come from the factories, those temples of technology, where the modern world lives and pulsates.

Thomas Thomson, a Scotsman: It has been said that when two Englishmen meet abroad they establish a club; where there are two Irishmen there's the making of a fight, but if there are two Scotsmen you have a Caledonian Society. Whereas the Englishmen require a couple of easy chairs, the *Times Weekly Review* and a decanter, the Irishmen another opinion, you will discover the Scots earnestly seeking for two things—bottles full and haggis canned.

Somerset Maugham: On the whole authors are a disappointing lot. You expect them to say profound and brilliant things and the chances are that all they'll talk about is the weather and the high cost of living.

Jeanne Crain, American film actress: To dye your hair is the best tonic in the world if you're feeling a bit down. It changes your feelings and alters your personality. As an actress, I spend my whole life trying to be other people and there's nothing easier than to start by dyeing your hair. I'm a platinum blonde in this picture and I feel absolutely giddy.

Tibor Sekelj, Yugoslav journalist: I do not mind facing danger for the purposes of study. As an example, I wanted to learn more of a dangerous tribe living in the upper Amazon. They are cannibals, and no other Indian tribe would go near them. I had to learn how to go to them and stay alive. So I learnt the words "I am your friend" in their language, threw my weapons on the ground, and although they stood in a ring round me with their arrows pointed at my heart, they accepted me.

Jim Phelan, a tramp: You see, every tramp on the road has been a failure in the cities. If you remember that part you'll understand everything.

Harriet Cohen, pianist: I adore life. The very fact of putting one foot after another; of putting my teeth into something when I'm eating; breathing in air; looking at light; all those things I try to regard as doing every day for the first time, so that every day is filled with wonder.

du MAURIER

EXCLUSIVE FILTER TIP

brings you
EXTRA MILDNESS...
RICHER FLAVOUR...
today's finest
smoking pleasure

du MAURIER

ENJOYED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

A Really Milder High Grade Virginia Cigarette

MORE THAN

$22,000 for YOU

AT AGE 65

ONE OF THE MOST FAR-SIGHTED PLANS ever devised for the wise use of savings is offered for your earnest consideration by the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, a leading world organization in its field, with branches from coast to coast throughout North America. By means of the plan, regular amounts of savings can be applied to provide, at age 65, a lump sum of more than $22,000 *plus accumulated dividends...*

or AN INCOME OF

$150 Monthly

FOR LIFE according to your choice.

IF YOU DO NOT LIVE TO AGE 65, THEN AN AMOUNT OF AT LEAST $22,000 WILL BECOME IMMEDIATELY PAYABLE TO YOUR FAMILY OR YOUR ESTATE

By the way, the plan can be easily tailored to the amount of regular savings you can afford, with corresponding adjustments in the sums payable.

Details are yours without obligation by just mailing the coupon below.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
218 SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUE.

I should like to know more about your Special Income Plan, without incurring any obligation.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Date of Birth_____

Amounts quoted above are for men. A similar plan is available for women.

HOME PROTECTION...

The gopher is a very careful planner.

He has many back doors and seldom lets his family wander far from them. He knows that their survival depends on the protection his home provides them.

Your family depends on you for their home . . . their pleasant surroundings . . . their happiness. When buying your home a mortgage is an asset, but should you die it could be a heart-breaking liability for your family. If the mortgage instalments can't be paid, your home will have to be sacrificed.

A low-cost Crown Life Home Protection Plan will save your home for the family. This plan pays off the mortgage if you die prematurely, and, because the protection reduces with the mortgage, it really is low-cost . . . often less than 1% of the mortgage. For complete information call your Crown Life representative or write to Crown Life Insurance Company, 59 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Current Account

So Little Sentiment

By Marjorie Wilkins Campbell

OUR FIRST MAJOR INDUSTRY, as every Canadian knows, was a combination of the fur trade and the search for the Northwest Passage. But if you want to take your youngster to see what a stockaded fur trade post looked like, you must take him out of Canada. Though the first great Canadian free enterprise, the North West Company, had its headquarters in Montreal and traded over the entire northwestern third of the continent, you can't get a vacation-time movie shot of one of its inland depots this side of the border; for that you must visit the State of Minnesota.

Today the only restored early fur trade post on the continent is at Grand Portage, Minnesota, on the west shore of Lake Superior. The only post site dug and marked by competent archaeologists is near Spokane, Washington.

There is, of course, Lower Fort Garry on the Red River above Winnipeg. But both the main buildings and walls of Fort Garry are of stone—early posts were all timber—and it was built in 1846 as a residence for the Hudson's Bay Company governor, Sir George Simpson; furthermore, though Lower Fort Garry was recently presented by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Canadian people, it is still leased, as it has been since 1913, to Winnipeg's exclusive Motor Country Club. And, back in the twenties the Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway built a good reproduction of David Thompson's early nineteenth century post on Lake Windermere, BC. It isn't on the actual site of Thompson's original post, and due to neglect it is already falling into ruin. You will need a competent guide to lead you to the remaining building owned by the fur traders in Montreal, Simon McTavish's warehouse in old St. Vincent Street. Gone completely is the original Fort William, built at a cost of some £50,000. Gone, too, are Fort Chipewyan, the "Emporium of the North" of Alexander Mackenzie's day and Fort Edmonton where Paul Kane painted the ceilings as well as several comely Indian girls. The old house at Grand Rapids, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, and familiar to every traveller crossing the continent up until the railway linked east and west, is today privately owned.

There are, for the information of every tourist, and due to the good work of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, cairns or simple fireplaces to mark the sites of many of these great scenes of our exciting past, and gradually the story is piling up in libraries and on canvas. But still the one thing which would enable us to re-live those glorious days is lacking. You may visit military forts such as Annapolis and Henry and Niagara. Only your imagination and old drawings can show you how fur traders lived and did business.

Recently, travelling from Montreal to Peace River and down into the States of Washington and Oregon while visiting North West Company fur trade post sites, I've been shocked to discover a situation that should have been prevented. Of course, I can see *how* it happened. Those old fur trade posts were built of timber; even the most pretentious would sag eventually without care, and many were built to last only until more permanent structures were needed. Most were built on sites as valuable in the age of railways as they were when commerce depended on the canoe and the snowshoe, thanks to the practical foresight of William McGillivray, Alexander Mackenzie, Roderick McKenzie, David Thompson and others. Perhaps there was a certain feeling of shame; the Château de Ramezay in Montreal and handsome colonial houses ob-

FORT HENRY, Kingston: Military forts have been kept up; trading posts have been allowed to fall to ruin.

viously had more artistic merit fifty or a hundred years ago than did even the most skillfully built log houses and warehouses.

But just pause to consider how much of our history was made in those log fur trade posts. If it is true that great men leave something of their greatness in the scenes of their endeavors, it may be that our disinterest in our national background stems from a lack of contact with their greatness. We—and our children—haven't sat in the great hall at Fort William and planned voyages to discover the Northwest Passage. We haven't dreamed where Peter Pond and the then young Alexander Mackenzie dreamed. Nor have we ruled an inland empire from the magnificent room at Fort Edmonton where John Rowand governed like a little emperor. We haven't leaned on the rough counter where Thompson or Simon Fraser traded beads and guns for information about rivers and trees and game and weather as well as for beaver pelts. We haven't done these things on our summer vacation trips because the old landmarks are all gone.

AT THE HEYDAY of the North West Company, in 1804, Fort William was a town in itself, with houses and stores and offices and warehouses. Eager to visit the scene of so much of our history, I searched in vain for even an old shack. The site of the post is marked by a cairn in the midst of the CPR yards, but unless the yards are clearer of box cars than they were when I was there you can't even look out across the Kaministiquia River and to Lake Superior as the *bourgeois* and *voyageurs* did one hundred and fifty years ago. Though you realize that this is an ideal modern railway-yard site, you must drive some forty miles south along Lake Superior, cross the border at the Pigeon River, and go on to Grand Portage to keep your tryst with our past.

Grand Portage was the inland capital of the fur trade of the southwest—the Upper Mississippi River country—as well as of the northwest until the international boundary treaty placed it south of the border. Grand Portage wasn't as magnificent a site, nor was it as large and imposing a post as Fort William, to which the Montreal traders moved at the beginning of the nineteenth century. But tourists and school children each summer throng through its reconstructed gates; they lean on a counter where they imagine traders leaned as they bargained kettles and beads and guns for valuable pelts, sit beside the great fireplaces, pause by the council table, peer through bastion windows for a glimpse of hostile Indians; they watch out across Lake Superior for the arrival of vast fleets of imaginary high-prowed canoes, or up the rough portage trail for *voyageurs* bent under a couple of ninety-pound packs of furs

American Credit Insurance
AND
THE CASE OF THE BULK SALE

THIS is an illustration of how the fast working of American Credit's service can save clients much time and money, and prevent entanglements in red tape. While the case may not be of a type that has ever occurred in your own operations, it is of a sort that does happen fairly often—and so concerns all companies, large and small.

The policyholder, a chemical concern doing a gross of approximately one million dollars, was adequately covered under a general coverage policy. To all appearances, everything was proceeding normally on all of its customer accounts. In the case of one of these, however, what might have proved serious trouble was about to develop. This particular customer, a chemical wholesaler, was covered under the policy to a limit of ten thousand dollars. Actual outstanding at the time was only slightly over eight thousand—thirty-six hundred of which was in the form of a Trade Acceptance.

When the Trade Acceptance was presented for payment in the normal manner, it was dishonored. Consternation! What could have happened? The customer was a long established firm of excellent reputation. Yet . . . The account was immediately filed with American Credit as a past due item, and our Service Department went to work. Almost simultaneously, notice was received that an outside concern had purchased the customer's assets. Our attorneys conferred with attorneys for both the original owner and the purchaser. It developed that due to an oversight in the confusion of transfer, notice to the policyholder had not been given in compliance with the Bulk Sales Law.

Despite the existence of an affidavit from the seller of no indebtedness, the purchaser acknowledged his liability, and agreed to pay the entire claim at once. Collection in full was made on the seventh day after filing of the claim, and the cost to our client was—nil.

Whatever the nature or size of your own business, you will find new assurance in all dealings when you know that your accounts receivable are protected at least as well as your plant, your product inventory, and your goods in transit. For your copy of a new booklet: "*Credit Insurance, Its History and Functions,*" write to one of the Canadian offices listed below.

CANADIAN DIVISION

American Credit Indemnity Company
of New York

Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke and Vancouver

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All your guests will enjoy it—anytime!

traded anywhere from the Peace and the Mackenzie to the Columbia.

At Grand Portage, you can dream of traders and explorers or take pictures of buildings similar to those in which they did business and ate and slept and even made love. But you can't similarly dream or take pictures at Fort Edmonton where Sir George Simpson's piper walked the long gallery as he played heart-stirring Scottish airs when the governor visited the North Saskatchewan River post; you can't sit in the room where Father Lacombe hurled his muskrat collar at Chief Factor John Rowand in defiance of fur trade monopoly. Some day, to provide a ray of hope to an otherwise dreary picture, the Province of Alberta, which tore down Rowand's great house because it spoiled the view from the new parliament buildings, may re-build it; there's a rumor to that effect. But though the oil-rich province may achieve something of the aura of Edmonton's past great days, no force on earth can replace Paul Kane's ceiling decorations.

It's too distressing an experience to visit the fallen stockades of Thompson's Upper Columbia River post, in Canada. But, downstream, near Spokane, Washington, you will find the sites of old Fort Spokane, also built under Thompson's direction, all outlined with timbers and carefully marked. In Portland, Oregon, the Dr. John McLoughlin Museum is as much a museum of the Canadian fur trade as it is of the Father of Oregon.

Perhaps people in the Middle and Western States are not more sentimental than Canadians; perhaps, having settled earlier than we, they've had more time to restore historic shrines.

Omega

No flourish of a foreign office pen
Could seal the cracks and hold the crumbling walls
From tumbling down on peddlers in the stalls
Which lined the streets and showed their wares to men.
Nor could the bargain-hungry crowds escape
The jagged missiles of the final fall
Which rained from manufactured hells on all
And then in molten fury lost their shape.

But far outside the cities of the earth
Where unimportant people worked the land
No sound was heard but message of a birth
And roses blossoming from desert sand.
When all who really mattered had been killed
The meek took up the seats the mighty filled.

A. ROBERT ROGERS

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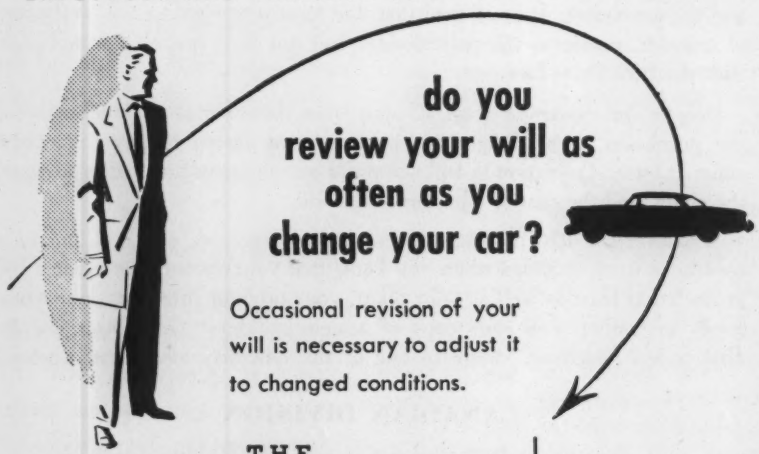

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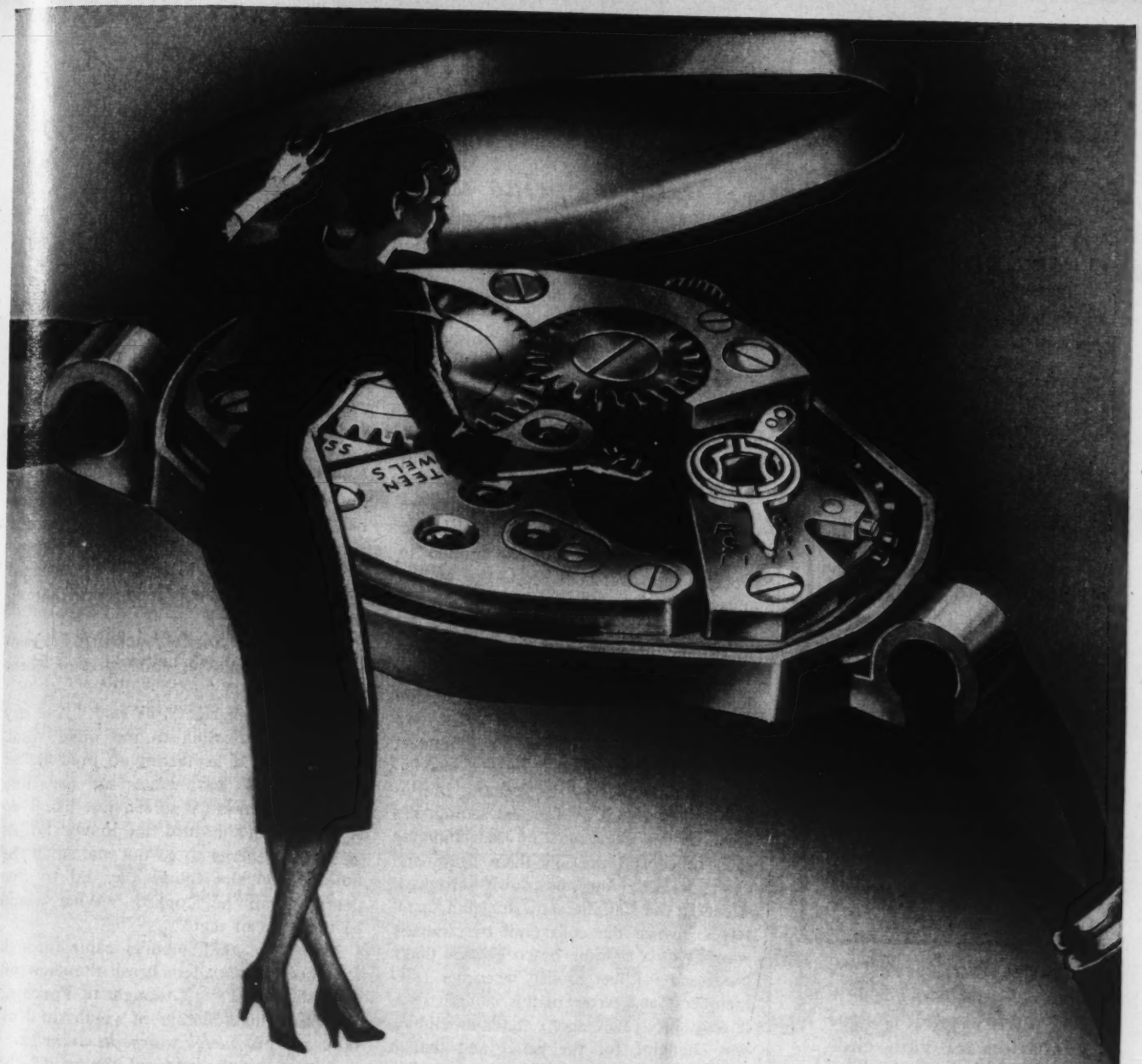

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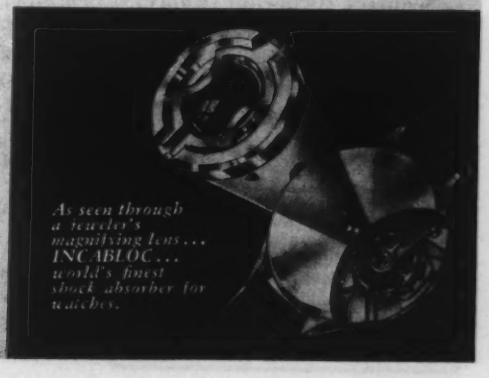

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Start your Personal Security Program today. Ask at your nearest branch of The Bank of Nova Scotia for free descriptive booklet giving full particulars. P-5

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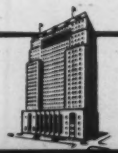


The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

Letter from Montreal

Late Spring and Burgeoning Plans

By Hugh MacLennan

NOW THAT MAY is here I suppose we can say that winter is over in Montreal, providing we say it in a whisper. It has been the longest winter in living memory, for it seems to have lasted unbroken for two years. Thinking how balmy Toronto is by comparison makes it no easier. Twelve months ago Toronto was getting itself ready for a summer that never came our way. In these parts we have been wearing topcoats since Labor Day. We have been sloshing around in rubbers and overshoes since the middle of last November.

Through February and March the flu got to nearly everybody, giving us sore throats, sore bones, infected sinuses, indigestion and an aftermath of depression that often lasted for two months. We were a seedy lot on the first day of official spring, a day on which it snowed heavily. No wonder Morley Callaghan, in his second novel with a Montreal setting, has most of his characters misunderstanding each other and presents them again and again walking up and down Montreal streets in the slanting snow, hugging themselves against the cold until the friendly warmth of a favorite bistro enfolds them. No wonder I feel foolish whenever I remember that I wrote in this column (was it only two years ago?) that our climate was changing for the better and that it wouldn't be long before grapes grew in Westmount.

Recently I met a lawyer friend in St. James Street, a bachelor who usually goes to Florida every March. I saw him coming towards me with his head bent against the driving snow; the visibility was so bad I failed to notice how pale he was. We turned into the foyer of the nearest office building and stopped at the cigar counter.

"Florida?" he said. "No, I got the flu instead and you know what that does to you. Every time I thought about setting a day to leave it seemed a senseless thing to do. A fever gives you a clear mind and the depression that comes afterwards makes you a realist. I got a whole new picture of this Florida vacation stuff."

He stopped to see if I was interested, and then went on.

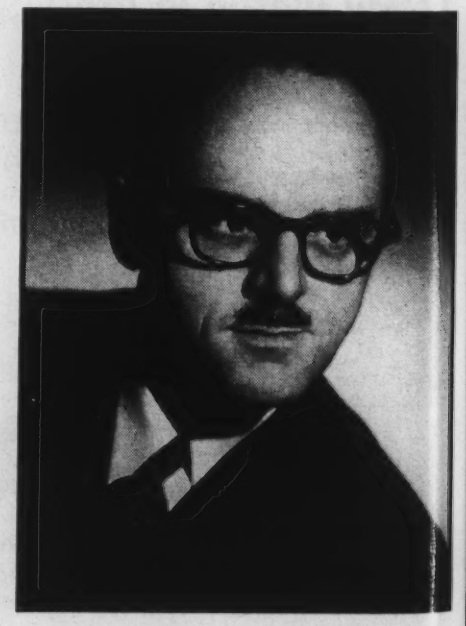
"You buy your tickets for the plane, you make your reservations for a big Miami hotel. The day you're ready to leave there's a blizzard raging by the time you get to Dorval, so you wait around four or five hours until they finally relax and tell you there's no flight that day. You go home and you go to bed. Next morning the phone wakes you up and a bright voice tells you your flight will be starting in an hour and a half. Out to the airport again—without breakfast. In New York you wait around another five or six hours because you've overtaken yesterday's blizzard. The flight isn't cleared, so you go to a hotel and watch a fight on TV. Next morning you get out to the airport before breakfast and this time you go all the way to Miami." He shrugged his shoulders. "What good does that do anyone?"

I mentioned combers coming in from a tropic sea, oranges shining in a warm sun.

"All right, all right," he said. "And dry palm leaves rustling in the night wind. Except that I'd be feeling so tired I'd sit in my room and watch all the little squiggles on the TV screen just like I do at home. On the third day maybe I'd get up enough energy to go out and smell the flowers. On the fourth day I'd try the pool." Again he stopped. "What would be the good of that?"

Men in black homburgs came through the doors and tried to brush the snow off their shoulders and I thought of Ponce de Leon and his fountain of youth, of Voltaire and his *quelques arpents de neige*.

"Sitting on the edge of the pool," the flu-stricken joker continued grimly, "I'd notice a girl doing the same thing. Well,



MAYOR DRAPEAU: Splendid dreams.

not quite a girl, but without my glasses I wouldn't notice the difference. Not bad, I'd think, not bad! So we'd get into a conversation about the weather up north and that night we'd have dinner together and get into another conversation about plays and books and movies. The next night the thing would work itself out and I'd make a pass and suggest it might be a good idea if we got away by ourselves and watched Ed Sullivan alone:" He bought cigarettes and a package of cough drops. "And then I'd discover she was from Montreal, too. Why go all the way to Florida? We could have watched Ed Sullivan together right here."

A sad case, perhaps life's supreme and inevitable tragedy. Anyway, the snow that began that morning developed into the wildest two-day blizzard of a generation. Even the skiers complained that it wasn't fair to have all this white stuff falling at a time when the crocuses should have been coming out. The days dragged on. The Rocket-less Canadiens went the full distance with Detroit (playing three superb games in the Forum) only to bow before Montreal's fate on the final night in Detroit. As our cup ran over we wondered if it would freeze again.

But a stubborn, unprepossessing spring is here now, and the winter and flu are subjects to be buried and forgotten, like the past of many a man who has won himself a knighthood. There's a lot of ardent planning going on in Montreal, and even if half the plans are translated into action, we will have a transformed though probably still recognizable city a few years hence. Montrealers still keep assuring each other that if we give the new administration time enough, it will be certain to turn itself into a replica of past ones, but so far it has not obliged these optimistic pessimists. If the Drapeau administration lacks tact, experience and *savoir faire*, if its slip shows most of the time, it has at least kept its nose clean up to the present and during its half-year of office it has filled our minds with splendid dreams.

The remodelling of Dorchester Street, begun several years ago, is now nearing completion. By the end of the year, if promises are kept, hundreds of our traffic-blocking trams will be out of circulation, with buses taking their place. As soon as a suitable site can be agreed upon, work should begin on our Civic Auditorium, tentative plans for which call for nothing but the best. Doughty old Victoria Bridge, another ancient bottleneck between Montreal and the south shore, will get its face lifted and its scrawny double chin removed in order to give passage to the ships that will be using the St. Lawrence Seaway. News of plans emanating from City Hall would have us believe that a second New York will rise on the banks of the St. Lawrence. But let's not be too daft with the unfolding of tulips in Dominion Square. It's still Montreal.

It's still Montreal but with a real difference. For even if he fails to translate any of his large plans into action, Mayor Drapeau has at least shown us that a mayor and city council can do something more than greet visiting firemen, see that spangled names are added to the Golden Book and provide for their own winter vacations in Florida. Drapeau has already guaranteed that if he fails, his failure will be more painful both to us and to him, than was the chronic failure of all his easy-going predecessors.

•

Lover to Lover

Desire that was wordless
for fear of each other
softly was spoken
louder than words:
body to body
diphthonged together
we know what a rhyme is,
a mouth to a mouth.
There was never a syllable
wasted on air,
we rocked to a rhythm
a thought laid bare,
and lie in a sleep now,
the world for a cradle,
silently spoken
and pious as prayer.

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New kind of truck styling

Fleet, functional styling that fits your job! For the first time in any truck line, two distinctly different styling treatments are offered — one in light and medium-duty models, another in heavy-duty. Your handsome new Chevrolet truck will be a profitable advertisement-on-wheels for you and your business!

A new outlook for the driver

Truck driving was never like this! The completely new Flite-Ride cab is everything a driver could wish for, from its big Sweep-Sight windshield to its concealed Safety Step that keeps clear of mud or snow! The new seat is broader and softer . . . new instrument panel and controls are the last word in convenience!

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Like the smoother, load-steady ride . . . new High-Level ventilation . . . tubeless tires, standard on ½-ton models . . . new, stronger frames of standard width . . . New Power Steering* and Power Brakes* for heavy duty models . . . new 19,500 lb. max. G.V.W. in 1700 Series. And there's a new choice of transmissions, standard or automatic. Come in and see the newest things in trucks!

**Optional at extra cost. Automatic transmission on ½-, ¾- and 1-ton models.*

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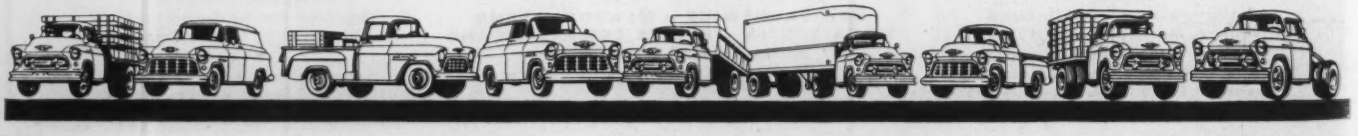

The Passing Show

This Little Pig Went to Market

By Eric Nicol

EVEN I, a scribe by trade, am caught up in the huge machinery of modern marketing. The way this happens is I go down to the *Province*, a paper for which I write a column, pick up my mail, and there as likely as not is an engraved invitation from Plugmeister Advertising Ltd., asking me to give them the pleasure of my company on the occasion of the opening of their new offices at 123 Gilt Avenue.

Now, I have never met Plugmeister Advertising Ltd. How they know that my company will be a pleasure is a mystery. Why they want me scuffing their new furniture with my old brown shoes is even more of a teaser. Until, that is, we learn that Plugmeister Advertising Ltd. has found out somehow that I write a column in the paper, and that there is reason to believe that the column is read by somebody, even if it's only the editor.

So the invitation is actually a case of an advertising agency falling in love with a pretty space. And the reason they want me at the opening of their new offices is that I may let slip, in the column, some mention of Plugmeister Advertising Ltd., or possibly a product that Plugmeister is very keen on, whereupon everybody at 123 Gilt Avenue will feel that it was well worth while having me put my foot through their new plywood panelling.

Of course the Plugmeister people know that I know this is why they're inviting me. But the fact that "Refreshments will be served" is intended to make us all brothers under the skinful. The invitation also asks me to *RSVP* to Miss Simmons at PArk 2000.

I phone Miss Simmons and tell her I'm sorry I can't make it. Miss Simmons, who has a dark brown voice that curls the hairs in my ear, is all broken up about this. I have never met Miss Simmons, either, but the way she carries on—"I'm *so* sorry, Mr. Nicol. We'll miss you. We were looking forward to having you with us."—makes me feel like a dog for letting the girl down. I tell her that maybe I can drop in for a few minutes. After all, if Miss Simmons is selling, who am I not to be buying?

At the cocktail hour I am sauntering through a gaggle of commissionaires into the foyer of a dramatic piece of architecture made even more exciting by my taking the wrong turning and landing in the furnace room.

Back on course I find the queue for the cloakroom. It is a long queue and a small cloakroom, so that about 30 of us have plenty of time to stand there in the common apprehension of what men will do for a free drink and a look at Miss Simmons.

Marketing, I have time to notice, involves not only me but Jack Swivel, the disc jockey, and George Weeze, from the outfit that makes the cellophane that wraps the bananas about which Plugmeister writes the little songs that are the last thing the radio listener hears before losing his mind. And there's Sam Bogus, from the opposition paper. Looking terrible, I must say. And 300 other people.

Right away it becomes apparent that if Miss Simmons is not going to miss me she has her work cut out for her. So has anybody else connected with the firm. I am crowded into a corner with a fellow.

"Real nice layout they have here," he says, picking a telephone out of his back.

"Sure is," I say, trying to get my foot out of a brand new wastebasket without kneeing him one. "You with Plugmeister?"

"No, I'm cheese," he says. "You?"

"Paper."

We bog down and begin to hate each other. After a while a wild-eyed fellow fights his way in to us.

"You men got drinks?" he shouts.

We shake our heads, and he is swallowed up in a sea of blue serge suits.

Finding my nose clogging dangerously from inhaling tweed from the cheeseman's jacket, I break through over right guard and run into Miss Crummie, the home-cooking editor.

"Don't you love this interior decorating?" she cries, waving a drink under my beak.

"Yes, where'd you get it?" I demand hoarsely.

"What do you think of the mural?" she yells.

"I don't know," I reply. "Where is it?"

"Behind you. You're leaning against it."

"It feels fine," I say, submarining under her arm and coming up in the embrace of the bartender.

"A drink," I pant. "Before the next wave comes, give me a drink."

"I think you've had enough, buster," says the bartender, and a sudden gust of junior executives carries me into the corridor. I am back in the queue for the cloakroom.

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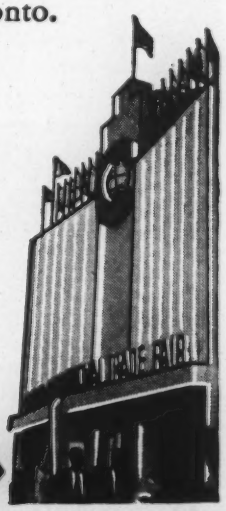

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Commons Talk

(From Hansard)

Mr. H. W. Herridge (CCF, Kootenay West): Mr. Speaker, I must say that this slender and somewhat weary Friday evening audience is not very inspiring.

Mr. Coldwell: You have the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) and the Minister of Finance (Mr. Harris), and I am here.

Mr. Knowles (CCF, Winnipeg North Centre): You have the quality.

Mr. Herridge: Yes. Mr. Speaker, I am also somewhat heartened by the fact that my Sunday school teacher of nearly 50 years ago is listening to me this evening.

Mr. J. H. Ferguson (PC, Simcoe North): I should like to address a question to the minister of immigration. Did he enjoy his trip with his family to British Columbia in his private car during the Easter recess despite the fact that the words "Dominion of Canada" were painted on the car in which he travelled?

Hon. J. W. Pickersgill (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration): I enjoyed it very much.

Mr. Gillis (CCF, Cape Breton South): . . . Why should those people who operate coal mines in this country import United States coal and sell it in the Canadian economy, while they use the community as a pressure machine against the government to get more assistance?

Mr. Trainor (PC, Winnipeg South): Surely they would sooner sell their own coal.

Mr. Gillis: But they are not. I can tell you this. You are a medical doctor; what do you know about coal?

Mr. Trainor: I know the Montreal market.

Mr. Gillis: You stick to your pills.

Mr. Trainor: What do you know about it, for that matter?

Mr. Gillis: What do I know about coal? Well, I worked many years under ground in those collieries.

Mr. Trainor: That doesn't matter.

Mr. Gillis: I know as much about coal as you do about the amputation of a leg, and I would not argue with you about surgery.

Mr. Trainor: The digging of coal does not make you an expert on the marketing of it.

Mr. Gillis: I know a lot about marketing it, too. I have had to go into that angle of it. I am trying to show you that the people who have it, and who take government money, are not looking after it. This is free enterprise.

Mr. Trainor: You don't talk sense.

Mr. Gillis: It is all balled up under your system. . . The only time it functions is during a war.

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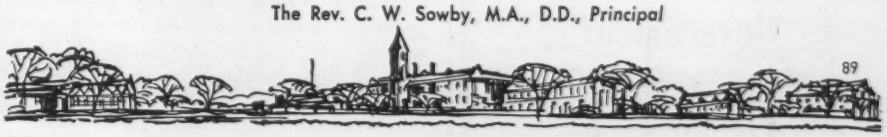

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WOODBINE
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Horse Racing
2 p.m.
DAILY
May 23 – July 1
THE
QUEEN'S PLATE
(96th Running)
Saturday, June 11

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

A. W. DANIEL was secretary of the British Chess Problem Society for a number of years, and served as president for the term 1945-7. Three-movers were his main problem handicraft, and in them he had a predilection for pin-model mates. Among two-movers, his favorite was the cross-check, and he returned to it many times. He won a number of prizes with problems in this range, and the one below was first in the *Western Daily Mercury* tourney back in 1908.

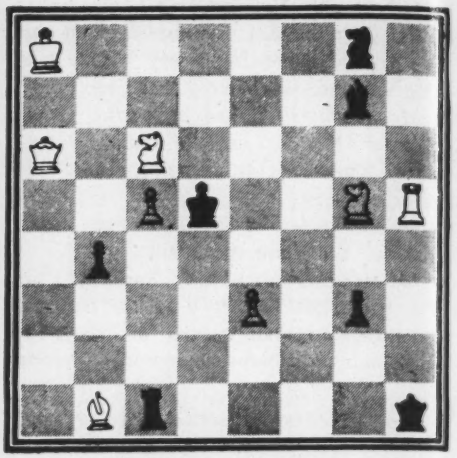
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 115.

1.Q-Kt4, threat; 2.QxPch, etc. 1.Q-Kt4, P-K4; 2.Q-B3ch, etc. 1.Q-Kt4, K-K5; 2.R-B4!, etc. 1.Q-Kt4, KxP; 2.QxKP, etc.

This is one of five original problems presented to the Russians at the time of their match with Great Britain last summer. It is a near miniature with many mates and one beautiful model.

PROBLEM NO. 116, by A. W. Daniel.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.
White mates in two.

Head in a Whirl?

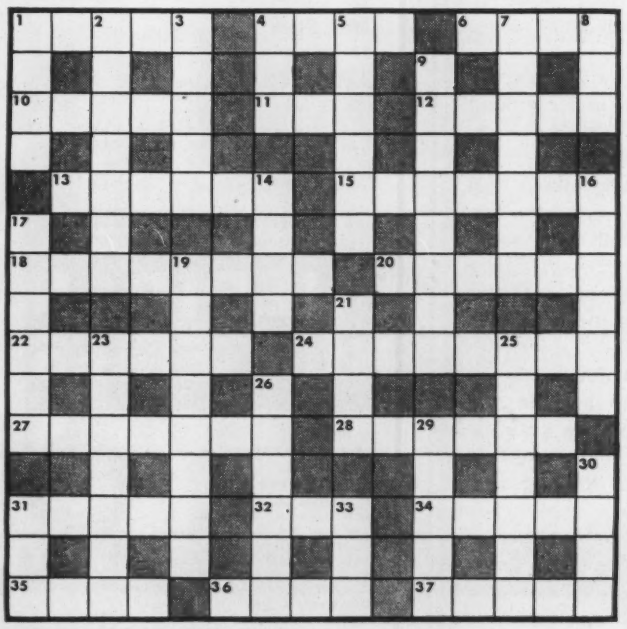
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 4. See 4D
6, 1D, 22. Measure of a man on the way down. (4, 4, 2, 4)
10. A hairnet's all askew without this. (5)
11. See 4D
12. It helps to make beer a sedative. (5)
13. His name might be a drain on him. (6)
15. Is producing the sound of a crow, to sing? (7)
18. Do gentlemen find fees different in Turkey? (8)
20, 14, 37, 1D. Sure way to drive home a point. (3, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4)
22. See 6
24. See 1D
27. Send back first class beer when it might regale ya? (7)
28. To have been properly so, 4D, 1A have undoubtely got together. (6)
31. It's bitter to have saints' headlights without a head. (5)
32. A little devil on this could cause a collision. (3)
34. "I am all there from tail to head" the animal might have said. (5)
35. One might see a difference here. (4)
36. See 2 and 33.
37. See 20.

DOWN

1, 24. Had quarts ere staggering to them? (12)
2, 33, 36. Of course this is the time to get seats for the Grey Cup final. (5, 2, 3, 4)
3 Cavalryman in a ship wreck. (5)
4 1A, 31, 17, 4A, 11. Why the Crerars collaborate? (3, 5, 3, 6, 4, 3)
5. This means the answer. (6)
7. All that a surrealist practically is, he isn't! (7)
8. May sound like her name. (3)
9. P.Q. sounds untruthful. Curious? (8)
14. See 20
16. The state your hair's in, you fathead! (6)
17. See 4D
19. No sample obtainable from a tumor. (8)
21. 1D. The boss takes mass between the ship's cabins? (8)
23. Got in some smokes to burn? (7)
25. It is, to show a neat leg. (7)
26. See 33
29. Discharged from the artillery. (5)
30. The 1D that's bound to get a pat. (4)
31. See 4D
33, 26, 36. "The Fourposter" set might be just right for this show. (3, 6, 4)



Solution to Last Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Raffish
5. Wobbles
9. Massive
10. Refugee
11. Insole
12. See 13
13, 12. Topsoil
15. Sobs
17. Gargantuan
19. Abstainers
20. Ibid
23. Two
24. Eats
25. Bonbon
28. Corsair
29. Matisse
30. Encases
31. Lexicon

DOWN

1. Remains
2. Fuses
3. Icicle
4. Heed
5. Warmongers
6. Baffling
7. Light bulb
8. Sleep in
14. Rainstorms
16. Bishopric
18. Rabelais
19. Article
21. Dungeon
22. Vortex
26. Basic
27. Emil

(364)

Business

Budget Decisions Geared To Employment Level

By A. M. MOORE

BEFORE THE EVENT it seemed that this was to be a very difficult year for Mr. Harris to present his first budget. Revenue requirements apparently precluded tax reductions sufficiently large to impinge upon the public consciousness and the nagging problem of unemployment had not been resolved, although the outlook was encouraging. As a consequence, measures which bore a convincing appearance of being a realistic, vigorous attack might not be appropriate.

In the event, the Minister managed to impress the public favorably, to remain uncommitted concerning the government's future employment programs and to convey the impression of brisk activity.

The economic forecast underlying the tax reductions was that a quickening of business activity would increase the national income by five per cent over last year. While, during the year as a whole, he did not expect the nation's resources to be as fully employed as in 1953, the Minister hoped that level would be achieved by the spring of 1956. This forecast corresponds to an estimated Gross National Product of $25¼ billion during the calendar year 1955, which in turn would produce revenues of about $4,350 million. Since forecast expenditures are $4,362 million, without tax reductions there would have been a forecast deficit of $12 million. This for all practical purposes would be a forecast of a balanced budget.

But this was not the basis used for calculating the scope for tax relief. Instead, what is for Canada a new approach was proposed — "a tax structure that would produce a balanced budget under conditions which represent a high level of output and employment". The specific high level was the level achieved in 1953. Since our capacity to produce increases steadily, this would mean that there would be a Gross National Product of $26 billion.

A tax policy of this kind is not an innovation of Mr. Harris's advisers. It is one of the multitude of types of semi-automatic techniques discussed by professional economists. Adoption of this particular form of the great range of fiscal measures vaguely referred to as Keynesian produced room for tax reductions amounting to $148 million which, added to the $12 million deficit forecast before tax changes, produced an estimated deficit in the administrative budget of $160 million. The $148 million of tax relief was concentrated where it was most likely to be noticed (the reduction in the personal income tax) and where it was widely considered to be most warranted (the reduction of the corporate income tax and the special excise on automobiles).

HON. WALTER HARRIS: Action!

Mr. Harris is reported to have said that he reduced taxes because they were too high; that his deficit was not an indication that he intends to engage in deficit financing; and that the tax cuts were not made to stimulate the economy, for there was no need for a stimulant. Searching for motive is an unrewarding pastime and is doubly so for decisions of a group, in this instance the Minister and his advisers. Whatever the actual reasoning behind the deficit, however, a rationale can be constructed. To the Minister's statement that taxes were too high add the consideration that circumstances were favorable. A deficit could do no harm; in fact, it would have the desirable effect of bolstering the economy toward its return to a high level of employment. To this add the reservation that the Minister would not have run a deficit solely to stimulate business activity because the state of the economy is not in a condition which, taken alone, would justify a stimulant.

This invites the query as to what specifically the Minister had in mind when he said taxes were too high. The answer is possibly suggested by recalling his first speech as Minister of Finance, made to the Canadian Tax Foundation last November. "The scope of our tax system is awfully large for our free enterprise economy," he said; we should try to keep the role of government from growing, try to effect some economies, and should jump the gun a bit. It must be admitted that this rationale of all the statements attributed to the Minister is as unsatisfactory as the elliptical budget statement. It is perhaps best simply to take the measures announced in cold isolation and ask whether they were desirable.

Concerning the effects of the deficit, it is the balance in the cash, not the administrative, budget which should be considered. The forecast was that, leaving aside debt and exchange fund operations and loans and repayments to and from the CNR, the non-budgetary cash receipts and advances would be roughly in balance. We may presume therefore that the expected cash deficit is at least as large as that forecast for the administrative budget.

The crux of the matter is whether government spending plus the increase in spending induced by government transfer payments and loans exceeds the reduction in spending brought about by taxes and other receipts. Unfortunately, even the cash deficit or surplus is a poor indication of the net effect. If the overall level of spending in the nation is increased, by whatever amount, business activity will be increased by the direct effect upon production and, since we spend about a quarter of our incomes upon imports, by an increase in imports. The latter would

Mr. Moore is Research Associate of the Canadian Tax Foundation.

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Current Accounts
Joint Accounts
Personal Loans
Commercial Loans
Farm Improvement Loans
N.H.A. Mortgage Loans
Home Improvement Loans
Foreign Trade and Market Information
Buying and Selling of Foreign Exchange
Commercial Collections
Money Transfers
Money Orders and Bank Drafts
Travellers Cheques
Letters of Credit
Safety Deposit Boxes
Credit Information
Purchase and Sale of Securities
Custody of Securities and other valuables
Banking by Mail

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and one quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1955, payable July 2, 1955, to shareholders of record June 2, 1955.

By Order of the Board.

R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 25, 1955.

HAMILTON — ONTARIO

Halifax Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31, 1955, payable on the 1st day of June, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of May, 1955. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 27, 1955.

reduce the premium on the Canadian dollar which, in turn, would strengthen the competitive position of our exports and our domestic industries which face foreign competition. As for the charge that the deficit will do nothing for the pockets of the unemployed created by changing world market conditions, surely it is easier to find other work when the slack of employment has been taken up than when it has not.

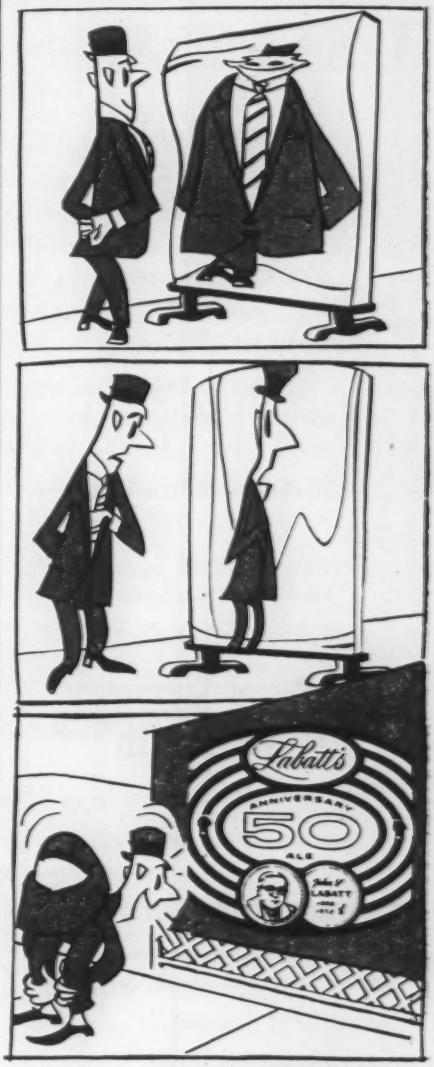
The real question is not the direction of the effect but whether the stimulant was of the appropriate magnitude. And this depends upon the accuracy of the forecast of economic activity during the next year. In retrospect, the 1954 budget forecast turned out to be rather wide of the mark, but this is not at all the equivalent of saying that the forecast was not the most defensible one that could be made in the light of the circumstances and information available in the spring of 1954. The government's survey of business prospects and investment intentions is the only one made in Canada, so we must perforce accept it. Moreover, the record over the last ten years or so has been impressive.

The forecast this year is for a return to a high level of employment by the spring of 1956. The budget decision therefore related to the rate of return to high employment. Since the tap cannot be turned off and on at will, but only once a year, there is possibly the danger of overshooting the mark and buying higher employment today at the risk of laying the basis for some inflation a year hence. It is because this risk, whatever its reality, is completely avoided that this year's budget technique seems made to order. Setting tax rates that run a deficit at the existing level of employment and a balance at full employment automatically assures a surplus if we have both full employment and rising prices.

The forecast of Gross National Product does not have to be accurate. If we proceed at a pace above or below the forecast $25½ billion the effect of the budget is still in the right direction. This does not mean that the appropriate amount of stimulus is necessarily provided. On this point there will be no agreement. If the existence of unemployment is given a heavy weighting, for example, a more aggressive policy is appropriate.

Since it is always rates of change that are affected, there is no question of achieving an unvarying, high level of employment and a stable price level, but only a lessening in the departures from these desirable conditions. Serious as was the slackened pace of our economic growth in 1954, a glance at the percentages of our labor force unemployed since the war indicates that it is overshadowed by seasonal variations in employment. If the demand for labor continues to lag behind the growth of our labor force, vigorous action will be be imperative.

Any way you look at it...



You'll enjoy '50' MILD... SMOOTH

Maybe your eyes will mislead you in a hall of mirrors, but your taste won't when you reach for a sparkling glass of Labatt's '50'. For '50' is the happier ale that makes *anytime* a *good* time. Let your throat savour the cool clean taste of '50'—let your good taste be tempted by this lightest and smoothest of all ales. Enjoy a '50' soon.

The swing is definitely to
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ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 28th, 1955, a quarterly dividend of fifty-five cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company payable June 4th, 1955 to shareholders of record at the close of business May 9th, 1955.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
April 28th, 1955 *Secretary*

Gold & Dross

Kerr-Addison

CAN YOU TELL *me if Kerr-Addison is currently operating at a profit? — B. D., Halifax.*

Stockholders were told at the recent annual meeting of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Ltd. that net profit for the first quarter of the current year was $716,867, equal to slightly more than 15 cents a share. It was pointed out that the grade of ore milled, while slightly better than that for 1954, was substantially lower than the estimated average for this year, with the result that both the value of gold produced and operating profit were relatively low. Efforts were made to avoid the mining of the more refractory ore, which is of better grade, while the flotation and roasting processes were being brought into operation. These processes started on March 26 and have raised recovery by about four per cent. In mid-April, for example, recovery was up to 97.2 per cent against a March recovery of 93 per cent.

Revision of the Federal Government's cost-aid formula for gold mines means that Kerr-Addison will get no help this year. This loss amounts to $720,890 gross, or net after taxes of $468,223, based on 1954 production. Production is currently being sold to the Mint, but directors are keeping in close touch with the world gold market.

Kerr-Addison has increased its interest in Prospectors Airways Ltd. to six per cent from five, and to the end of 1954 a total of $45,807 was advanced to that company. A further advance of between $18,000 and $20,000 will be required this year.

Eddy Paper

WHAT INFORMATION *do you have of recent developments affecting the Eddy Paper Co. Limited? — J. B. W., Oshawa, Ont.*

The recent annual and special general meeting of shareholders of the company heard from President R. A. Irwin that sales so far this year are well ahead of what they were at the same time a year ago. He also said that the organization of which Eddy Paper is the parent company has been growing rapidly, there are opportunities for further expansion, and plans have been made for a further bond issue on approval of supplementary letters patent. It was proposed that proceeds from the issue should be used to retire short term notes and to carry out expansion plans. The general meeting and a subsequent meeting of Class A shareholders approved a bylaw to authorize application for the supplementary letters patent. Chairman of the board, W. Garfield Weston, commenting on the rise in the price of the company's shares, remarked: "I have always felt that the shares were undervalued".

Bralsaman Petroleums

CAN YOU TELL ME *briefly what the current financial position of Bralsaman Petroleums Ltd. may be?—T. A. F., Winnipeg.*

A net loss of $31,770 after all charges was reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1954. This compared with a net loss of $163,017 in 1953. Current assets at the year-end were $641,164, including marketable securities at cost of $248,710 with market value of $221,000. Current liabilities totalled $65,820, including $55,000 as a secured demand loan.

The company also holds $400,000 in secured notes of West Maygill Gas and Oil Co., acquired in November, 1954, as consideration for the loan of $400,000, and 10,000 acres of BC land holdings. As a bonus, Bralsaman received 100,000 West Maygill shares.

Authorized capital of Bralsaman is one million shares, of which 775,000 shares are outstanding.

Consolidated Mic Mac

I HOLD SOME SHARES *of Consolidated Mic Mac Oils Ltd. Has there been any recent news?—R. J., Lachine, Que.*

This company reported a few weeks ago that it had acquired an interest in some 217,900 acres of reservation lands in far northwestern Alberta, but details of the acquisition, apart from the location, were not given. It obtained 60,000 acres in the Buffalo Hills area, 65 miles northeast of Clear Hills. It also acquired 100 per cent interest in 97,920 acres about 80 miles north-northeast of the Clear Hills discovery, and a half interest in a 40,000-acre tract 90 miles due north of Clear Hills. Adjoining this last-named tract, it has obtained a half interest in a 20,000-acre block.

Brazilian Traction

IN VIEW *of apparently troubled economic conditions in South America what is the position of Brazilian Traction? R. W., Montreal.*

As good a comment as any is the decision reached recently by the board of directors of Brazilian Traction, Light and

Power Co. not to declare a dividend on the ordinary shares at this time. It was pointed out by the directors that there had been a further deterioration in Brazil's exchange position during the past few months. Previous dividend payment, of course, was on January 5 of this year—a stock dividend of one-twentieth of a share, one dollar par plus three cents in Canadian funds. The directors' announcement stated that "having in mind the greatly increased cost to the company of dollar exchange and the uncertainty as to how much exchange will be allotted to it during 1955", it was decided "not to declare at this time either a cash or stock dividend on the ordinary shares".

Lake Osu

IS LAKE OSU *active in any way? — R. T. D., Vancouver.*

No work was carried out last year on the company's gold properties at O'Sullivan Lake in northwestern Ontario. In the annual report, however, it was stated that claims were maintained in good standing and equipment protected. The balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1954 showed cash of $7,321 against payables of $363.

Silver Hill

I HOLD SHARES *of Silver Hill Mines. Will work be renewed this year?— S. T., Regina.*

It is expected that production will be started by mid-summer. A crew has been sent to the silver-lead-zinc mine midway between Hope and Princeton, BC. New funds have been arranged—$105,000 on an underwriting and option agreement with the Allen syndicate of Vancouver. The company's mill was close to completion when work was suspended for the past winter. Indicated ore is estimated at 65,000 tons and an operating rate of 50 to 60 tons daily is planned. As a shareholder, of course, you will know that an increase in authorized capital from 3 million to 4 million shares was recently approved.

In Brief

DID GROVER DALY MINES LTD. *go out of existence?—R. F., Toronto.*

Did it ever!

I HOLD *certificates of Laval Quebec Mines. What are they worth now?—P. S., London, Ont.*

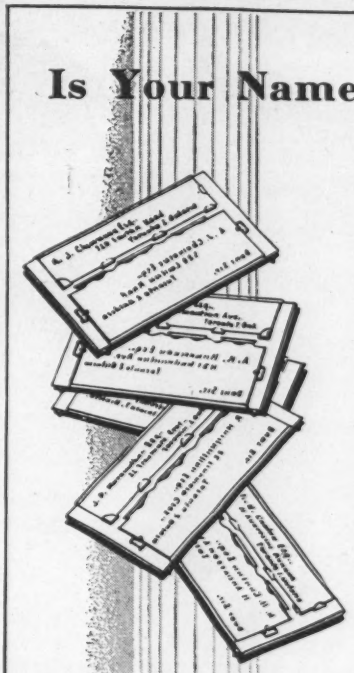
Nothing.

CAN I SELL *shares of Columbus Kirkland Mines?—W. E. S., Halifax, N.S.*

No.

WOULD YOU *recommend the purchase of Mindamar at the present market of $1.00?—A. G. M., Welland, Ont.*

No.



Is Your Name On Our Mailing List?

At frequent intervals we publish a "Review and Securities List". It contains articles of current investment interest, particulars of our recent bond and share issues and the market prices of a representative list of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities.

We try to make the "Review" interesting and informative. If you are not receiving a copy regularly, telephone or write to our nearest office. Just ask for the

"Review and Securities List"

— and if you have an investment question, consult us.

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London, Eng. New York Chicago

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"MY BANK"
TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD106

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"Want some help with your homework, Dad?"

It's a good thing young Ted is only joking.

If his Dad took him up on that offer, Ted would soon find himself floundering in a sea of facts about family income management, succession duties, taxes, wills, trusts, business insurance and other related subjects!

You see, Ted's father is a typical life underwriter—a man who has not only been trained for his job, but keeps up-to-date by constant study. For the uses of life insurance are more extensive today than they used to be. And the men who represent companies in this business now advise you with increased skill.

Doing this calls for more than study. It takes real understanding of people's needs. And since each family's needs are different, the company representative offers valuable guidance in making plans to fit these needs — *individually.*

All in all, the life insurance man you deal with today is a very good man to know. *And his progress is another reflection of the many ways in which the life insurance business has developed with the times to meet your changing needs!*

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L-155FM

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 271

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter payable at the bank and its branches on and after WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1955, shares not fully paid for by the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1955, to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on the said shares and from the dates of the respective payments.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 12, 1955.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

COMMON SHARES

Dividend Notice

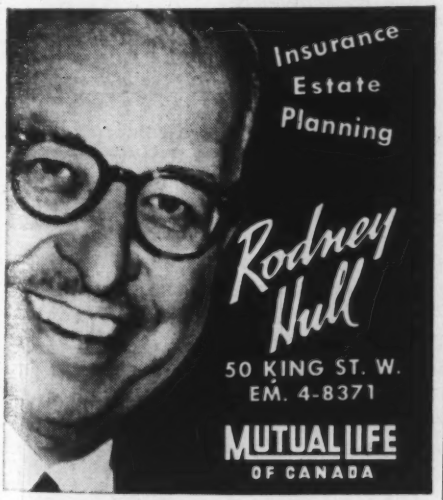
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c.) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1955 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 13, 1955.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, April 20, 1955.



Advertising
and
publication printing
★
Saturday Night Press
71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

Advertising

Mobile Posters

By John Carlton

To VISITORS to Old London who are at all advertising-minded are invariably impressed by the excellent use to which national advertisers put Pickford and other general delivery vans as an advertising medium. These lumbering but easily manoeuvrable vehicles cover the city like a November fog and are seen daily in every lane and highway. They are a distinctive medium and their panel posters are the work of artists and lithographers specializing in that type of color production. Canada Packers are enlarging on the idea and are converting approximately 100 delivery wagons into mobile posters. Posters, advertising company products in full color, measuring 80 x 60 inches, will cover both sides of the wagons. Produced by a new silk screen process, the series will be dominant in outdoor advertising.

The de luxe annual report is becoming a fixed habit with companies whose shareholders run into the thousands. British American Oil Company's 1954 report is contained in a brochure that is a tribute to the printer's art. Contents contain reports on seventeen features and activities, printed on coated stock and freely illustrated in color with graphs, maps, and photographs of plants and equipment. Lengthy reference is made to the Company's marketing activities in 1954. The intensive advertising and sales campaign that introduced B-A 88 and 98 motor gasolines is mentioned. Shareholders are informed: "A vigorous marketing program has been planned for 1955". Last year, a series of dramatic openings of B-A service stations was conducted at Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. At intervals during the year on one day five openings took place at Toronto, six at Montreal, and eight in Winnipeg.

Whatever faults retail advertising may have, it does not indulge in various forms of cheesecake, torrid embraces, and illustrations of exceedingly curvaceous women. These equivocal features are left to the national advertisers who also deal in grossly exaggerated claims, unbelievable testimonials and gimmick language. So claimed Howard P. Abrahams, manager, National Retail Dry Goods Association, who told an important group of national advertisers that, compared with their ads, retailers are "way out in front". He suggested that manufacturers stop kidding around in print and adopt retail thinking in their sales promotions and plans.

A MAN'S ale

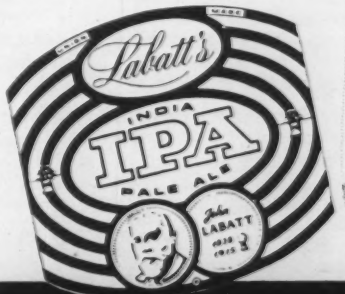
"A job like mine takes it out of you"

with BODY in it

"But Labatt's IPA puts it right back in," *says Henry C. Odell, salesman, Toronto.*

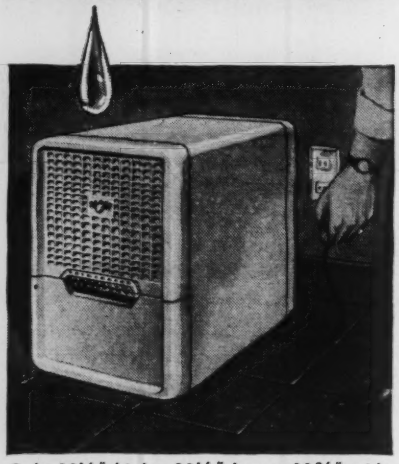
Something yearning in you for a *man's* ale...an ale with *real* body and flavour to it? Nothing satisfies a yearning like that better than IPA. Try it. A man-size thirst, a man-size taste in ales calls for Labatt's IPA. Henry Odell knows it. You should get to know it, too.

Find out about IPA . . . *the ale that satisfies the man in you!* Make the great discovery next time you're at your favourite hotel or tavern, or next time you order ale for your home. Start enjoying the ale with body . . . flavour . . . *ZEST!* The man's ale—IPA!



The swing is definitely to
LABATT'S

STOP MOISTURE DAMAGE FOR GOOD!



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Who's Who in Business

Debt to Canada

By John Irwin

JACK PEMBROKE, president of The Royal Trust Company which, with assets under administration of over $1 billion, transacts a vast fiduciary business through 19 offices in major cities across Canada and its branch in London, England, is forthright in his pride for his organization. "Royal Trusters," he says, "one and all believe sincerely that we are providing a very real community service. We know that our company has never asked, and will never ask, any of its officers to do anything of which he might be ashamed, for integrity is its watchword. What more can a man ask in his business life?"

JACK PEMBROKE

Born in London, England, on August 10, 1898, and educated at Oxford University, he saw active service with the Imperial Forces in World War I and was "badly shattered" in action before his 20th birthday. He came to Canada in 1922 and secured employment in the accounting and statistical divisions of the Sun Life Assurance Company and, later, of the Bell Telephone Company in Montreal.

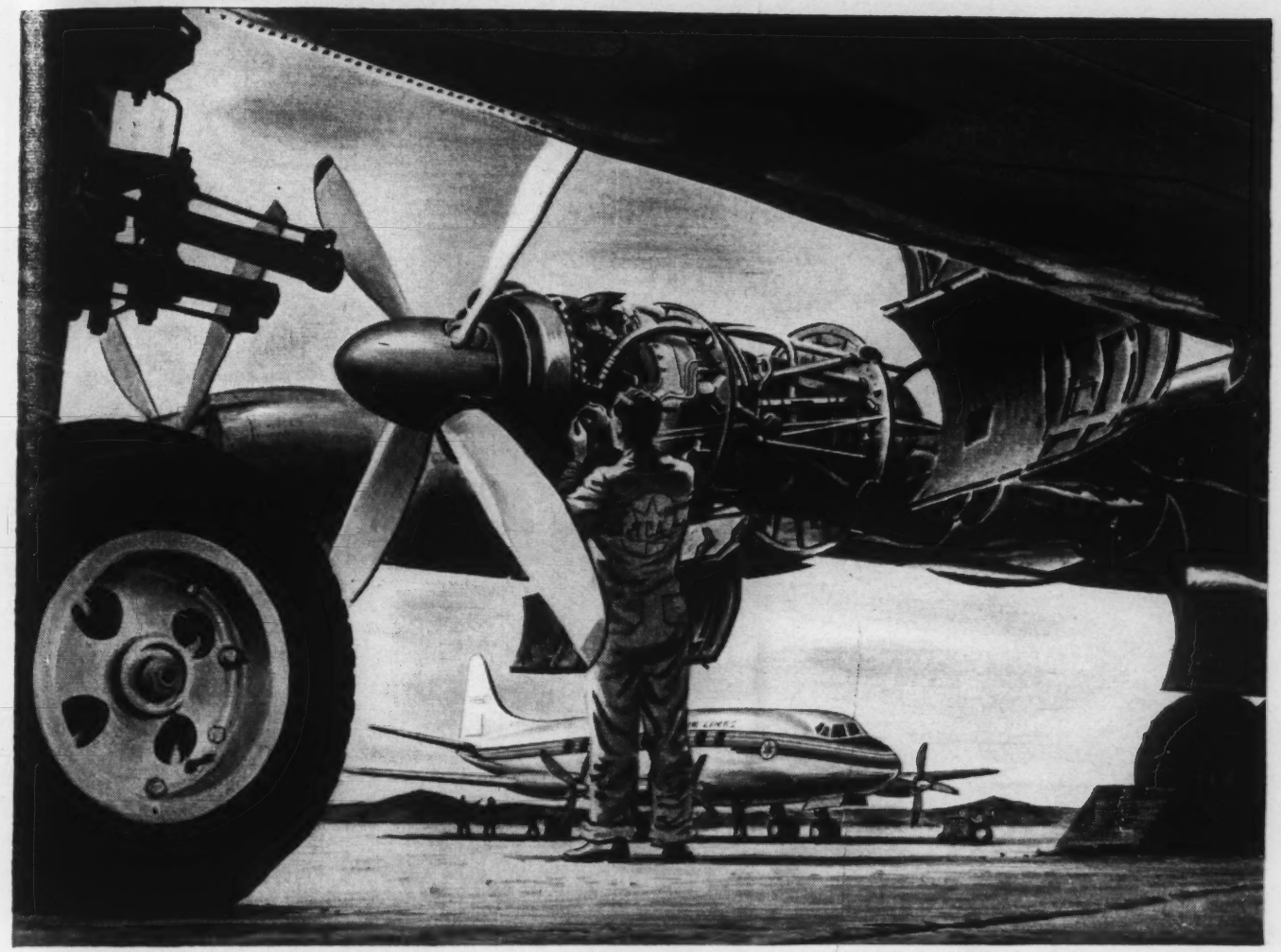
He started his career "of absorbing interest" with the Royal Trust on March 1, 1929, when he was appointed an investment statistician. During World War II he was loaned to the Ministry of National Defence to set up the Dependents Board of Trustees, of which he was chairman throughout the war, and became an Assistant Deputy Minister. His services were recognized by the award of the CBE in 1946. Shortly after his return to the Royal Trust he was made supervisor of investments and, in 1947, became assistant general manager. In 1950 he was appointed general manager. His election as a director in 1953 was followed a year later by his appointment as vice-president. On February 17 this year he was made president, "a great and sobering honor".

An inch over six feet tall, with thick black hair frosting around the temples and friendly brown eyes, he conducts the affairs of "one of the world's great institutions" from a spacious, comfortably furnished office in downtown Montreal. A frequent commuter between Montreal and Toronto and Montreal and New York, he also travels regularly, "by air wherever possible", across Canada, with occasional trips to Europe.

A few weeks after his appointment as chief executive he was grieved by the death of his wife, Genevieve Lawrence Hurd whom he married in June, 1930. Mrs. Pembroke was one of Canada's most outstanding women in volunteer social work especially with the Victorian Order of Nurses, which she had served for years both on local committees and as chairman of the national committee; she also founded the Women's Voluntary Services.

Mr. Pembroke believes that every man owes active service to his community. It is not enough, he says, to be a passive, law-abiding, tax-paying member, leaving community jobs to others. "Somewhere there is a place for every man in the community picture." This is an integral part of his philosophy of life. He practises what he preaches. For over 25 years he has served with the Welfare Federation of Montreal and is at present a governor. He is a national vice-president of the VON and a former president of the Montreal branch. He is a member of the executive council and taxation and finance committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, a governor of Montreal Hospital and a former vice-president of the Canadian Welfare Council. He is also president of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association. He undertakes all this community and extra-professional work because of his "intense and consuming urge" to try and pay back in part his "ever-conscious debt to Canada". Every day, to Jack Pembroke, is "a new adventure. A Royal Truster is on duty 24 hours a day and I thrive on it."

What's news at Inco?



The four Rolls-Royce "Dart" engines which power each Vickers-Armstrongs Viscount develop a total of 5600 hp. — approximately 1 hp. for every 10 ounces of engine weight and in addition, a jet thrust of 1460 lbs. is developed from the exhaust gases. Since the "Dart" is a turbine propeller engine, it employs no reciprocating parts and since the propellers operate at relatively low speeds, it is quiet.

INCO NICKEL STANDS UP TO A HOT JOB IN THE NEW VISCOUNT AEROPLANE

HEAT WAS THE BIG PROBLEM that confronted the engineers who designed and built the Rolls-Royce "Dart" engine for the Vickers-Armstrongs Viscounts which TCA has put into regular service.

In developing its smooth flow of power, this gas turbine propeller engine also develops terrific heat. A number of parts must operate at cherry red heat.

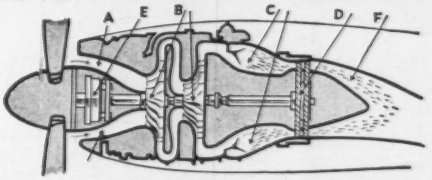
At this temperature some alloys wear away rapidly. Others do not have enough strength to withstand operating stresses and prevent buckling, warping or cracking.

Nickel, however, has heat-resisting properties and when combined with other metals makes special alloys which can withstand these devastating conditions.

Some of these alloys, employed in the "Dart" engines, contain as much as 68% nickel.

Inco research engineers have co-operated with engine designers in the development of heat-resisting alloys—as they are ready to co-operate with design engineers in any industry where special metals are required to meet unusual conditions.

How the Rolls-Royce "Dart" Engine Operates



Air enters the engine at high speeds through intakes (A) behind the propeller, and is compressed by a two-stage compressor (B). In the combustion chamber (C), the compressed air is mixed with fuel and ignited. The heated gases drive a turbine (D) which is connected through a reduction gear (E) with the propeller. At the exhaust (F), escaping gases deliver an additional jet thrust.

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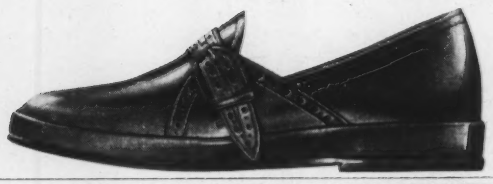
the British way
in Brevitts

Mambodo Bounder



Chatsworth Bouncer

Nelson Bouncer

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That Brevitt look . . .

EATON'S

CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

women

LUSTRE STRAW BAG *in a boat-shaped silhouette with tiny colored shells embedded in the braid embroidery, in this season's favorite color, mauve. The bag is by Josef.*

SMOOTH KID PUMP *with contrast banded vamp and the new illusion heels that look high but are actually low. Shoes are by Capezio of New York, the famous "dancer's cobbler since 1887", now with branches in Montreal and Toronto.*

Conversation Pieces:

"BUY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS", a horticultural expert advises the amateur gardener. "Shrubs will flourish under almost any soil conditions, and provide beautiful bloom annually. Most of the hardier shrubs—japonica, spiraea, syringa (false orange blossom)—require little attention and can be trusted to take care of themselves." Owners of small new city gardens should be warned that every word of the above statement is true. Years ago we set out a number of ornamental shrubs in our own small garden, and they flourished splendidly under the soil conditions provided for them (builders' clay, cinders and a compost of old galoshes and broken glass). Over the years they have proved that they can take care not only of themselves, but of every other living thing in sight, very much as Al Capone took care of himself and of anyone venturesome enough to move into his district.

Our ornamental shrubs provide beautiful bloom annually for ten days of the year. The rest of the year is dedicated to taking over more and more territory from the herbaceous border. In fact, the only garden product vigorous enough to resist the growth of an ornamental shrub is another ornamental shrub. Our garden interest now consists almost exclusively in watching the japonica and the syringa, or mock orange, fight it out. So far the syringa, a sturdy grower, is way out ahead.

OUR FAVORITE DEMONSTRATION-OF-THE-MONTH was a clean-up drive organized by a charity group in New York. The brigade, consisting of photographers' models and social leaders, undertook to clean up a section of a New York street themselves, simply as an example and demonstration. As it turned out, however, the Sanitation Squad got there first and had everything in spotless order for their reception. Luckily someone remembered the procedure of vacuum cleaner salesmen, who bring their own demonstration litter with them, dump it on the rug and then clean it up. So a supplementary supply of gum wrappers, cartons, used kleenexes and old transfers was hastily assembled and spread on the street and the ladies went right to work and tidied it all up again, while the bystanders cheered.

A COFFEE REPORT we resolutely decline to accept was recently issued by Dr. Leo J. Starry, a professor of surgery at Oklahoma University. Dr. Starry claims that the morning coffee break is largely to blame for ulcer incidence among feminine workers.

The coffee break, as every feminine worker knows, involves a good many more factors than the drinking of coffee. It is an interval in which the worker can exchange views on the head of the department, discuss the value, or non-value, of permanents, compare the exchange of inter-office memos, and describe the plot of last night's movie. In fact, the coffee break represents ten minutes of spiritual relaxation, in addition to coffee. As Dr. Starry should know, when the human spirit is at rest, the human stomach can be trusted to take care of itself.

Letters

Neutrality Law

YOUR CORRESPONDENT'S statement that Canada could not remain neutral in a Sino-American war without at the same time interning United States servicemen now in Canada is open to question. It is true that the customary rule requires a neutral Power to be absolutely impartial toward all belligerents. Furthermore, The Hague Conventions No. 5 and 13 of 1907 prohibit the passage of troops and war supplies across neutral territory. Nice questions might arise here in connection with the Alaskan Highway Agreement. But the central problem is whether the strict concept of neutrality still obtains in its original meaning. A good argument might be made that the Second, if not the First, World War has substantially altered international practice.

Thus, to cite simply a few examples, the American Neutrality Act of 4 November 1939, the British assistance to Finland from 1939-41 and the Brazilian practice of opening its ports to Allied war ships all breached the strict rule in one way or another. . . The belligerent is increasingly selecting at its option those acts of the neutral which it wishes to consider un-neutral acts. Consequently, it is conceivable that Canada *could* be neutral in a Sino-American war without "violating an established canon of international law". . .

Cambridge, Mass. R. ST. J. MACDONALD

The Canadians

YOUR COMMENT on the speech by Mr. Pickersgill in Victoria was vindictive and unjustified. Granted that he was misunderstood and quoted out of context . . . there is a good case in favor of what he was quoted as saying about the relative worth of Canadian babies and immigrants, and there was no need for Mr. Pickersgill to apologize . . . The security of Canada as a nation depends on the love of country engendered in native-born Canadians. There is too much lip-service to Canada among those who come from other lands . . .

Montreal A. R. TRICOTTE

Editor's note: The phrase "the security of Canada" reminded us of some of the names on the crosses in Canadian war cemeteries in Europe—Kowalchuk, Owens, DiPaolo, MacAlpine, Kirenzos, Smith, and all the other names of men born in England, Scotland, Wales, Italy, Poland and countries that are "foreign".

Protection

B. I. SCHWARTZ, in advocating higher tariffs as a cure for unemployment, shows himself as naive as Marx showed himself when he averred that the dictatorship of the proletariat would result in a classless society. Things just don't work out that way.

Mr. Schwartz should examine the Dominion Bureau of Statistics graphs of employment for the years 1920-40. The general pattern shows an increase of employment from March to September of each year, followed by a decrease to the next February or March. In 1930 and '31 the increase was decidedly less and the decrease greater than normal.

In November, 1931 the Bennett Government made its great effort. Not only were tariffs raised to unprecedented heights, but a system of fictitious valuations was introduced. In many lines imports from Britain were charged duties of more than three times the value of the goods. The result is easily seen. In 1932 the summer increase in employment was almost nil; the graph shows an almost uninterrupted decrease in employment from September 1931 to February 1933. Not until the Bennett government had been two years out of office did unemployment reach as low a figure as that prevailing when Mr. Bennett was making his 1930 election campaign. . .

Toronto ERNEST J. FARMER

Comparative Ease

IT WAS surprising to see the tired old subject of "more money for teachers" being revived in SATURDAY NIGHT. While teachers in some rural areas are undoubtedly underpaid, most of those in other areas are being very well looked after, particularly when you consider the comparative ease of their work. Where other professionals get ulcers from nervous tension, the teacher gets plenty of free days and holidays to use as he wishes . . . Most teachers are now quite well paid for the time they spend in actual teaching . . .

Saint John FRANK MAGUIRE

Editor's note: Several letters were received from readers with opinions similar to those of Mr. Maguire. We publish this one only as an indication of the narrow kind of thinking that stands in the way of improvements in Canadian education.

Lawrence of Arabia

RE. RICHARD ALDINGTON'S *Lawrence of Arabia:* I have always heard that hitting below the belt isn't "quite British, old boy". So what do we call hitting below the shroud?

Vancouver T. GILCHRIST

Of Many Things

THE EARL of Cardigan writing about House of Lords Reform uses no logic. All the MP for Bristol South has to do is to refuse acceptance of his title, when the time comes, and remain a commoner. . .

Beaulac, Que. WM. J. SUTER

Editor's note: On April 26, the House of Lords voted 52 to 24 to reject a special bill to let Wedgwood Benn renounce the title of viscount when his father, Lord Stansgate, dies. Thus while he may never use the title, for all official purposes he will be a peer.

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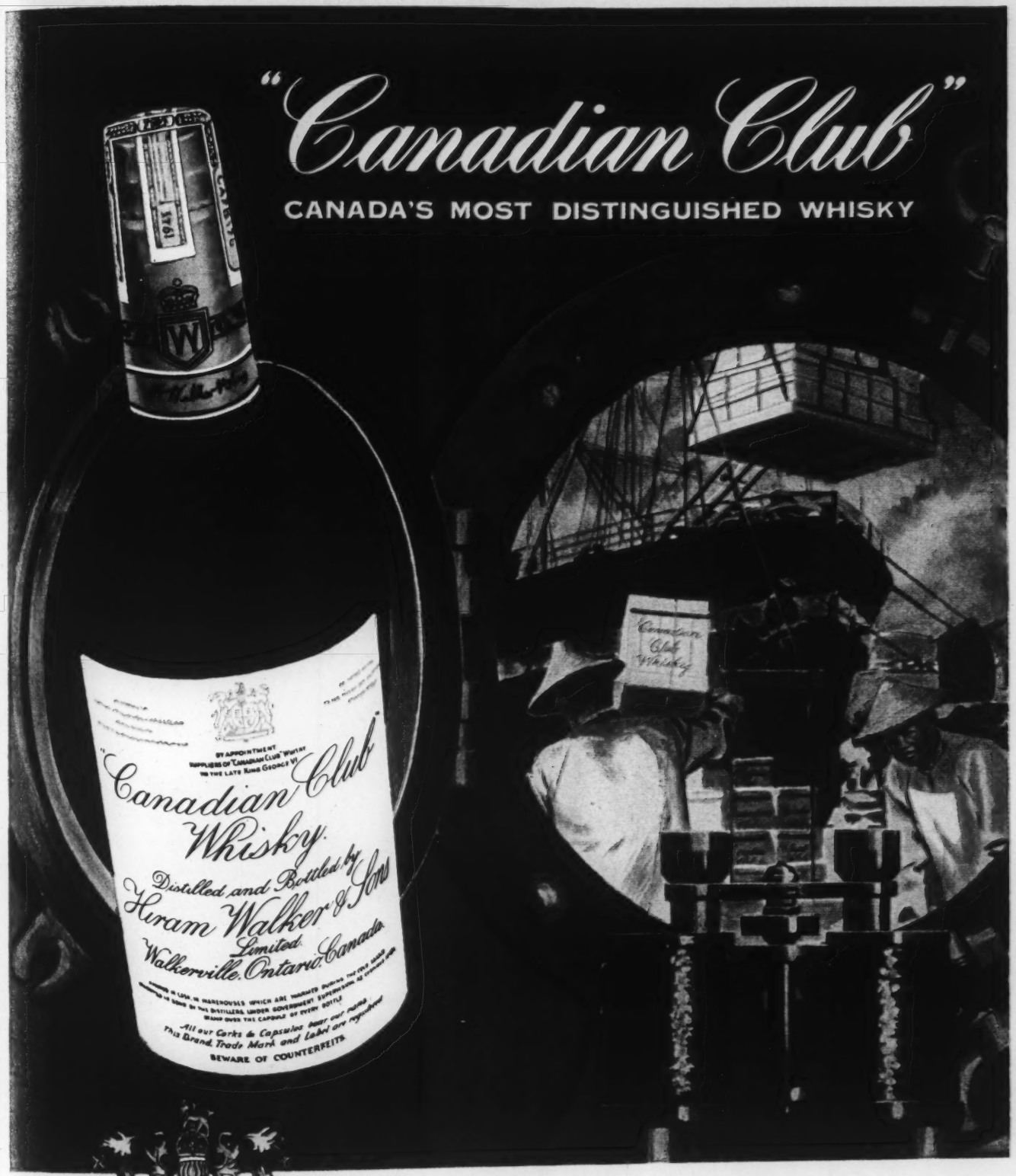

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